

THE *54*
Present State *K.*
OF
HUNGARY.

James O R, *Petitor*

A Geographical and Historical Description of that Kingdom, giving an account of the Nature of the Country, and of its Inhabitants, of its Government, and Policy; its Religion and Laws; of its Division into Counties and Provinces; of its Towns, Castles, Forts, Rivers, Lakes, Mountains, Product, Mines, Minerals, and other Barities.

Prisk. TOGETHER,

With the Memorable Battles and Sieges that have happened there since the time of the *Romans*; but more particularly since the *Turkish* Invasions.

To which is added,

A short Account of *Transilvania*, and the lofty Titles taken by those *Turkish* Emperours, who have made War in those Countries.

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HUNGARY

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7/2

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THE

THE
Present State
OF
HUNGARY:
OR

An Historical, and Geographical
Description of that Kingdom.

CHAP. I.

Of its Names, Bounds, Division, Rivers, Lakes and Mountains.

THE Kingdom of *Hungary*,
belonging by Right to the
House of *Austria*, but, in a
great part, invaded and
usur-

usurped by the *Turks*, lies betwixt the 39. and 47. degree of Longitude, and from the 45. to the 49. of North Latitude, or thereabouts: It is part of the Ancient *Pannonia*, called *Magiar* by the *Turks*; *Wegierska*, by the *Sclavonians*; *Hungerland*, by the *Germans*; *On-garia*, by the *Italians* and *Spaniards*; *Hongrie*, by the *French*; and *Hungary* by the *English*.

The Bounds of it are *Transilvania* to the East; *Poland* and *Russia* to the North; *Moravia*, *Austria* and *Styria* to the West; and *Servia* and *Bosnia* to the South.

The Figure of this Kingdom is square, its Corners looking to the four parts of the World.

It is divided into the Upper and Lower *Hungary*; the Upper is on the side of the *Danube*, towards *Poland* and *Transilvania*; and the Lower on the other side of the same River.

Heretofore it contained above Seventy Counties, but at present it has only about fifty; whereof before this last War Twenty six were subject to the *Ottoman* Tyranny. It may be also divided into the part held by the Emperour,

perour, and that which is under the *Turkish* Dominion.

Its chief Rivers are, the *Raab*, the *Wag*, the *Gran*, the *Teisse*, the *Sarvilise*, which comes out of the lake *Balathon*, and the *Donau*. The less considerable are the *Newsdler*, *Reckzerle*, and some others.

The highest Mountains of *Hungary* are the *Carpathian* Mountains, towards *Poland* and *Transilvania*. The richest are betwixt *Buda* and *Strigonium*, which have Mines affording excellent *Mettals*, and especially *Quick-silver*.

CHAP. II.

Of the Country of Hungary, and its Inhabitants.

THE Air of this Country is unwholesom, and especially to Strangers; and it is observed to engender a great deal of Vermin. The Waters, excepting that of the *Danube*, are not good, and the Author *de Mirabilibus Hungariæ* observes, that there are Foun-

tains in *Hungary*, whose Waters are Poysonous, which increafe and diminish with the Moon, and are quite dried up when that Luminary is in the Full. There are other Fountains in it also, that turn into Stone any thing that is cast into them; others which are hot in Winter, and freeze in Summer; and others whose Waters are sowrish, salt, &c. There are in it also several Mines of Salt, Gold, Silver, Copper, Steel and Iron. The Soil is very fruitful, in so much, that some have thought, that *Hungary* alone was sufficient to furnish all *Europe* with Corn. Its Pasturages are wonderful and so great is the plenty of Wild Beasts and Fowl, of Fish and Cattle that the Country People live for most part on the Flesh of Wild Boars and Venison. An hundred Carps have been sold there for a Noble; and it hath been observed, that in one year above Fourscore thousand Oxen have been brought from thence into *Germany*. The *Hungarians* are Warlike, but cruel, proud, revengeful, and so united together, that it is no wonder they have been a Prey to the *Barbarians*.

ans. They speak several Languages, and especially *Latin*, which is very familiar to them; the Gentry are magnificent, and all great Lovers of Horses, Hunting and good Chear. The *Hungarians* love not the *Germans*; yet the Nobility adhere to the House of *Austria*, to secure themselves from the Oppression of the *Turks*, who value a Peasant as much as a Gentleman. The strength of the Country consists in light Horse-Men. The Troopers there are called *Hussars*, and the Foot *Heydukes*.

CHAP. III.

Of the Princes and Nations, who have made any Progress in Hungary.

THE first of the *Romans* that made any Progress in *Hungary* was *Julius Cæsar*, other Captains continued them after him, untill the time of *Tiberius*, who entirely subjected that Kingdom. Afterwards upon the Fall of the *Roman Empire*, the *Goths*

seiz'd it, and that Kingdom became Prey to the *Huns* and *Lombards*, who were driven out by the former in the eighth Century. For certain cruel People of *Scythia*, called *Hongres*, that lived only on Blood, possessed themselves of all that Country, which at present we call *Hungary*. They who treat of *Hungary*, reckon *Balamir* or *Balamber* amongst the Kings of that Countrey; he reigned fifty six years and had a Son *Mundsur* or *Mundiaque* who died before his Father. *Aptar* is also reckoned amongst those Kings and the two Brothers, *Bleda*, killed in the Year, 444. and *Attila*, called the Scourge of God, who died in the year 453. His Children made a cruel War against one another, and lost the Conquests of their Father. The *Huns* made another Irruption into *Pannonia*, about the Year 744. under the Conduct of one named *Amie*, who had *Arpbad* for his Successor. These gave the name to *Hungary*. *Sultan*, one of the issue of that *Arpbad*, was, as it is said, the Father of *Toxa* or *Toxis*, and this Man begot *Geiza*, the Father of *St. Stephen*, with whom I shall begin the Chronological

logical Succession of the Kings of *Hungary*. He was Crowned in the year, 1000. or 1020. according to others. Since that time the *Hungarians* had Kings, who governed them peaceably enough, until after the Death of *Lois*, called the Great, whose Daughter and Heiress *Marie* was Married to the Emperour *Sigismund* of *Luxemburg*; but his Government displeasing them, they called in *Charles de Duras* King of *Naples*, and *Stephen*, Vaivod of *Transylvania*, who had his recourse to *Bajazet* the First, Emperour of the *Turks*; from thence began the Miseries of that Kingdom, which since the year 1394. hath been always almost the seat of War, and became a Prey to the *Turks*; and especially under *Amurath*, *Solyman*, and others. The Kingdom of *Hungary* is partly possessed by the House of *Austria*, and partly by the *Infidels*. The former rendred it Hereditary after the Death of *Lois* the Young, who perished at the Battle of *Mobacs*, in the year 1526. *John de Zapol*, Count of *Scepua*, was saluted King by part of the *Hungarians*, and *Ferdinand* of *Austria* by the rest, who carried it

from his Competitor. The Estates of this Kingdom are divided into four Bodies. 1. The Clergy. 2. The Barons. 3. The Nobles. 4. The Royal and Free Towns. The Religion of it is divided, and the Manners of the People odd. The *Hungarians* were converted to the Faith by *Gisle* Sister to *St. Henry*, who married their King *St. Stephen*.

CHAP. IV.

A Chronological Succession of the Kings of Hungary.

IN the year 1000. or 1020. *St. Stephen*, died in 1038.

	years	months
1038. <i>Peter the German</i> reigned	4	0
1042. <i>Ovon</i> or <i>Aban</i>	2	0
1044. <i>Peter the German</i> restor'd	2	0
1046. <i>Andrew I.</i>	15	0
1061. <i>Bela I.</i>	2	0
1063. <i>Salomon</i>	11	0
1074. <i>Geiza</i> or <i>Gexcza I.</i>	3	0
1077. <i>Ladislaus I.</i>	7	0
1095. <i>Coloman</i> or <i>Colan</i>	19	0

1114.

of Hungary.

9

years months

1114.	Stephen II.	18	0
1132.	Bela II.	9	0
1141.	Geiza II.	20	0
1161.	Stephen III.	11	0
1172.	Ladislaus the Usurper	0	6
1172.	Stephen IV.	0	5
1173.	Bela III.	23	0
1193.	Emeri	8	0
1204.	Ladislaus II.	0	6
1205.	Andrew II. called of Jerusalem.	30	0
1235.	Bela IV.	25	0
1260.	Stephen V.	12	0
1272.	Ladislaus III.	18	0
1290.	Andrew III. called the Venetian	11	0
	Charles I. called Martel.		
1301.	Wenceslaus	0	0
1305.	Otho.	0	0
1310.	Charles Robert or Charo- bert	32	0
1342.	Louis I.	40	0
1382.	Marie	0	0
1383.	Charles III. called the Little	0	3
1387.	Sigismond	51	0
1438.	Albert of Austria	0	2
1440.	Ladislaus IV.	0	4

1445.	<i>John Corvin</i> , called <i>Huniades</i>	0	8
1452.	<i>Ladislaus V.</i>	0	6
1458.	<i>Matthias Corvin</i>	0	2
1490.	<i>Ladislaus VI.</i>	25	0
1516.	<i>Loüis II.</i> called the Young	11	0
1526.	<i>John de Zapol</i>	0	0
1540.	<i>John Stephen</i> , or <i>Sigis-</i> <i>mond</i>	0	0
1527.	<i>Ferdinand I.</i>	37	0
1564.	<i>Maximilian I.</i>	12	0
1576.	<i>Rodolph</i>	36	0
1612.	<i>Matthias.</i>	0	7
1619.	<i>Ferdinand II.</i>	18	9
1637.	<i>Ferdinand III.</i> called Earnest.	20	0
	<i>Ferdinand Francis</i> Elected, 1647.		
1657.	<i>Leopold Ignatius</i> chosen in the Life of his Father <i>Ferdinand</i> the III. in the year, 1655.		

The Author has not here observed the precise year of the Election of these Princes, but the year their Reign began.

CHAP. V.

Of the Authors that speak of Hungary.

THE chief are : Benfinius, Eneas Sylvius, Bizar, Philippus Callimachus, Experiens, Cellarius, Dillichius, Poretius, Estuanfus, Sambuch, Schodel, Peter Ranzan, Melchior Soiter, Ciaconius, Stuarth, Roger, who hath Published a Volume of Hungarian Writers, Tharofius, the Authors of the Historys of Germany, Poland and Naples, Tbevet and Paulus Jovius on Matthias, Corvinus and Huniades, St. Antonin, Blondus, Daviti, the Fables of the Kings of Hungary, Mercator, Ortelius, Maginus Cluverius, Brietius, Samson, Du Val, Boissard, Volateran, Du May's Description of the War of Hungary, Szenkely, Chron : Ferrarii, St. Baudrand Lexic. Geog. &c.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

*Of the Towns of Upper Hungary
and their Description.*

THE Kingdom of *Hungary*, as we have said, is divided into the *Upper* and *Lower Hungary*, the Towns of the *Upper Hungary*, are these that follow.

PRESBOURG.

This Town lies upon the *Danube*, and is the Capital City of the *Upper Hungary*, and of all that belongs to the Emperor within that Kingdom. It gives it's Name to a County, which is a Province of *Hungary*, betwixt *Moravia*, *Austria*, and the *Danube*; the Latin Authors call it *Posonium* and *Flexum*, and those of the Country, *Poson*. This place is eight Leagues from *Vien-na* in *Austria*, and as far from *Newbeusel* and *Comorra*; it is Fortified with a considerable Castle against the Incur-sions.

sions of the *Turks*, which is mentioned by the Author of the *German Itinerary* in this manner. *Lib. 5.*

*Hic ubi Posonium consurgit turribus
altis,
Limes Teutonicis, Hungariisque viris.*

The Authors of the *Hungarian History*, which are bound up in one Volume, speak of *Presbourg*, as well as *Cluverius*, *Ortelius* and *Samson*; it hath the Title of an Arch-Bishoprick, and in the Cathedral-Church, which is partly possessed by the Fathers Jesuits, the Body of St. *John* Bishop of *Alexandra* is held in great Veneration.

Pope *Clement* the Fifth being informed that the *Hungarians* were in Arms, and would not submit to *Charles Martel*, Son to *Charles II.* King of *Naples*, thought himself obliged to send a Legat thither, either for composing these Disorders, or strengthening the Party of the Lawful Sovereign. For that effect he pitched upon *Gentil de Monteffiore*, whose Merit had raised him from a Franciscan Frier to the Dignity of a Cardinal, and who acquitted

quitted himself extraordinarily well in his Commission. At first he used all ways of Mildness; but finding them to be unprofitable, he employed Ecclesiastical Censures, and reclaimed the *Hungarians* to their Duty. He celebrated a Council at *Presbourg*, in the year 1309. Where sound Cannons were made; which were afterwards approved by the Pope. In this Town there are a great many Houses built after the *Italian* manner, which contribute much to the Beauty thereof.

NITRIA.

Nisria or *Nitracht*, a Town in the *Upper Hungary*, is the Seat of a Bishop, Suffragan to the Arch-bishop of *Gran*, and has it's Name from the River it lyes upon, which it gives to a County, whereof it is the Capital: It is under the Jurisdiction of *Newbeusel*, being five Leagues distant from it, and ten from *Presbourg*, and continued always subject to the Emperour.

NEW

NEWHEUSEL.

The people of the Country call it *Owar*, and the Latin Authors *Neoselium*; it lyes upon the River of *Nitria*, or *Nitrach*, two Leagues from *Comorra* upon the *Danube*: It is but a small Town, but very well seated, and the chief Town of a large Country; the *Turks* took it in the year 1663. And the Emperours Army having invested it the seventh of *July*, 1685. Retook it the nineteenth of *August* following.

NOVIGRAD.

A little Town with a Castle upon a Hill, the Capital of the County of the same name, lying on the *Danube*, betwixt *Gran* and *Vachia*.

VACHIA.

Vatzen or *Veitzen*, and in Latin *Vacia*, is a Town lying upon the *Danube*, betwixt *Novigrad* and *Pest*, and the Seat of a Bishop, Suffragan to *Gran*.

CASSOVIA.

This Town by the *Hungarians* is called *Caschow*, the Capital of the County of *Abauwiver*. It is very well fortified, and lyes upon the River of *Kunnert*, which falls into the *Teiss* five or six Leagues from the Carpatian or Crapat Mountains, betwixt *Esperies* and *Borsanick*. And though it be a free Town, and have considerable Priviledges, yet it hath always acknowledged the Emperor as King of *Hungary*, till of late, being engaged in the Rebellion of *Teckely*, it was forced to return to the Emperor it's Lawful Sovereign in the year, 1685.

FILLECK.
Was formerly a strong Town of the Imperial *Hungary*, lying five Leagues to the North of *Agria*, and as far to the West of *Cassovia*, upon the River *Gajenne*, in the County of *Zabel*; it was reduced under the power of *Teckely*, and it's Fortifications demolished.

E S P E R I E S.

In Latin *Eperia* is a very well fortified Town in the County of *Sarax* in *Hungary*, lying upon the River of *Tarbez*, towards the Mountains and upon the Frontiers of *Poland*: It always belonged to the Emperor as King of *Hungary*, till it was involved in the Rebellion of *Teckely*, from whom it was retaken by the Imperial Arms in the year, 1685.

A G R I A.

This Town by the *Germans* is called, *Eger*, and by the *Hungarians*, *Erlaw*, lying upon a River, of the same Name: It is but a small place, hut extraordinarily well fortified, and hath always been the Seat of a Bishop, Suffragan to the Arch-bishop of *Strigonium*, and the Bulwark of Christendom, and therefore it was Besieged, but in vain, by the Army of *Solyman*: But at length, *Mahomet* the Third, carried it the 12. of *October*, 1596. Since that time it hath been in the hands of the
Turks

Turks, who keep a strong Garison in it. Three Leagues from this Town the River of *Agria* falls into the *Tyssa* or *Teisse*, which is the *Tibiscus* of the Latins. In the year 1552. the *Turks* first besieged *Agria*, with an Army of Threescore and ten thousand Men. It was then no strong place, neither by Nature nor Art ; and yet the Courage of the Garison supplied the Weakness of the place. There were within it Two thousand *Hungarians*, and Threescore of the chief Gentlemen of the Country, who brought thither their Wives, Children, and all their Goods. They all took an Oath, that they would suffer the utmost Extremity, rather than render the place ; they put all their Provision into publick stores, and when the *Turks* summoned them to render the place, they put out a Coffin upon the Battlements of the Walls, to shew that they had resolved to die, rather than to yield. The Town was for Forty days time incessantly Battered with Fifty pieces of Cannon ; but all that daunted not the Besieged. Nay the *Turks* having made three Assaults in one day, were still beaten off, and
lost

lost Eight thousand men. Above all things the Valour of the Women was conspicuous in so bloody an Action. One of them was fighting in presence of her Mother and Husband, who was killed hard by her, and her Mother bidding her carry off the Body and Bury it: God forbid, answered she, that I should Bury my Husband before I revenge his death: and with that snatching up the Buckler and Sword of her dead Husband, she threw her self into the midst of the Enemy's, and left not off Fighting till she had revenged the death of her Husband by the slaughter of three *Turks*. Another Woman carrying a great stone to cast down upon the Enemy, was shot with a Canon Bullet, that carried off her head. Her Daughter who followed her, without standing to bewail her loss, took up the stone, and all bloody as it was with her Mothers Blood, threw it down upon a croud of the Enemy, who endeavoured to mount the Wall. The *Turks* being Witnesses of such obstinate Resolution, raised the Siege the Nineteenth of *October*; and the Besieged sallying out

out after them, cut to pieces a great number of the Infidels, and took most of their Baggage.

TOKAR.

A very strong Town with a Citadel upon the River *Bodroch*, that falls into the *Teisse*. This Town lying in form of an Island, was taken by the *Turks*, and afterwards regained by the Emperors Army; but falling into the hands of the Rebel *Teckely*, his Imperial Majesty retook it in the year, 1685. to whom it belongs at present. This Town is Subject to Inundations, and yet the Land about it is very Fertile, and bears excellent Wine called by that name; Below it the River of *Bodroch*, running by *Esperies*, joyns the *Teisse*.

UNGWAR.

A little Town, Capital of the County of *Ung*, lying at the Foot of the *Carpat* Mountain, near the River *Ung*, the Boundary of *Red Russia*, thirty Leagues to the East of *Cassovia*, and five and

of Hungary.

21

and twenty to the North of the *Teisse*; it fell likewise into the hands of *Teckely*, and was retaken by the Arms of the Emperor in the year, 1685.

COLOCZA.

An Ancient Town lying near the *Danube* lower than *Pest*, was heretofore an Arch-bishops See; it is encompassed with very Fertile Meadows.

ONOTH.

A Town lying upon the side of the River of *Schaia*, between *Agria* and *Tokay*.

DEBRECHIM.

A City lying in the County of *Zobel*, betwixt *Tokay* and great *Waradin*; it is Rich, Populous, and of great Commerce and Traffick; upon the humble desire of the Inhabitants, it was received into the Protection of his Imperial Majesty, after the Reduction of *Zolnock*, and *Cassovia*: It continued
Neu-

Neuter during the late Revolutions in *Hungary*, and sided not with the Rebels, allowing always Liberty, as well to the Judges there established by the Emperour, as to the Commissioner of the Port, to Exercise their Authority in it.

GIULA.

This Town lies betwixt the Rivers of *Sebeskeres* and *Feyerkeres*, upon the Lake of *Zarkad*, a few Leagues below great *Waradin*, upon the Frontier of *Transilvania*; as yet it belongs to the *Turk*.

ZOLNOCK.

This Town lyes upon the River of *Teisse*, where the River of *Zagiwa* joins it: It is the chief Town of the same name, and strongly fortified, having long groaned under the *Turkish* Yoke; it lyes fourty Leagues to the West of *Waradin*, and sixty from *Buda*. This Fortrefs was taken by the *Baron de Mercy*, Lieutenant-Marshal de Camp, and by the *Sr. Heusler* one of
the

the Emperor's Generals, in the Month of *October*, 1685.

Z A T M A R.

A small Town lying upon the River of *Samos*, on the Frontiers of *Transylvania*, and the Capital of the County of the same Name ; it belongs to the Emperour, and is ten Leagues Northward of *Waradin*, and fourteen Eastward of *Tokay*.

Z A R A V A S.

This is a Modern Fortrefs built by the *Turks*, since the breaking out of the Rebellion, which *Emersi* Count of *Teckely* raised in this Kingdom : It lyes upon the River of *Kiros*, which falls into the *Teyffe*, five German Leagues from *Zolnock*, and twelve from *Giula* ; but the situation of it is not as yet described in the Maps : By the Conquest of this place, two Counties that depend on it have been gained, which before the Rebellion held not of his Imperial Majesty ; the one is called the County of the *Tarantali-*
ans,

ans, and the other of the *Czongradi-ans*.

MONGATZ.

A Fort with a very strong Castle seated on the River *Torza*, betwixt *Ungwar* and *Zatmar* near the Mountains; it hath been a place of Retreat to the Rebel Count *Teckely*, as it was before to Prince *Ragotzi*. The Countess of *Teckely*, *Aurora Veronica* Daughter to the late Count *Peter Serine*, and before Widdow of the said Prince, still delays to render it to the Emperor, as being uncertain what will become of her Husband. In the mean time it is straitly blocked up by the Imperial Forces.

TEMESWAR.

A great and strong Town upon the River of *Temes*, towards the Frontiers of *Transilvania*; it is the chief Town of a Province of that Name, which has the Title of a County. The *Turk* hath subdued both the Town and Country.

WA-

WARADIN.

This Town which is called *Great Waradin*, lying on the *Drave*, was of the Ancient *Dacia*, and is at present in *Transilvania*.

It is situated to the South of the little River of *Kewures*, which others call *Sobeskeres*, and the Ancients *Chrisus*, that has its Source in one of the Branches of the *Carpathian* Mountains, from whence it seems to wash away, and bring along with its Sand little Spangles of Gold.

In the year 1242. the *Tartars* made themselves Masters of that Town, and used great Cruelties ~~in it~~, putting most of the Inhabitants to the Sword, without distinction of Age or Sex.

In the year 1290. *Ladislaus* King of *Hungary*, built in it the fair Church of our Lady, which is the Seat of a Suffragan Bishop.

This Town having a strong Citadel, is fortified with five Bastions; and the *Turks* looking upon it as a favourable Post, for enlarging their Conquests on the side of *Transilvania*, sent

first in the year, 1598. a powerful Army under the command of Omar, who besieged it in the month of *September*; but after many Cruel and Bloody Attacks on both sides, the *Turks* were forced to raise the Siege on the third of *November*: However in 1660. they took it, and made it a place of Arms against Christendom.

This place is the usual Residence of a *Sangiack*, who depends on the *Beglerbey* of *Themeswar*: And here it was, that Count *Emery of Teckely*, was surpris'd and seized by the *Bassa* of the place, and sent to the Grand Visier at *Adrianople* in Chains. This was a great Transformation of him, who put in his Standard that was taken in the month of *September*, 1684. by General *Schultz* at the Battle near *Esperies*; his own Arms beset with two Lions Or, and two *Argent* holding in their claws a Shable, cleaving the Imperial Eagle in two, and over-head a Ducal Coronet, with a device in Latin and Sclavonick, of, Protector in *Hungary*: But alas!

Quem *veniens superbum*

dies vidit

Hunc *fugiens jacentem*

GUT.

GUTTA.

This Town is very well Fortified at that place, where the River of *Waag* discharges it self into the *Danube*; it was Built since the last Wars, in a Fenny place betwixt a branch of the *Danube*, the *Waag* and the *Swatrz*. It is a Mile distant from *Newbeufel*, and from the top of the Church of *Gutta*, one may see the Town of *Newbeufel*, and even distinguish the several Houses.

SCHINTA.

Esteemed a very strong place, long since Built to command the River, and all the Country about; it hath a Tower in the middle, with four Bastions, and several great Guns.

TIRNAW.

Is a Town lying in an open Country, and may be seen at a great distance; within these seven years it was reduced to Ashes, and is now almost intirely Re-built.

TOPOLCHAN.

This Town lyes upon the Banks of the River of *Nitra*, and was burnt down with its Church during the late Wars, and could never be Built again since.

LEOPOLD.

This Town was Built after the loss of *Newheusel*, and much in the same Figure; it hath six very Regular Bastions, and well covered, lying Westward of the River of *Waag*, and exactly opposite to *Freistadt*: It is not very far from the place, through which the *Tartars* went in the late War, when they ravaged a great part of that Country, and made many Slaves, as they did also in *Moravia*. It was begun to be fortified in the year, 1665.

FREISTADT.

Is a very pretty Town, but the *Turks* not long since burnt it: The Count of *Forchaitz*, has a lovely Castle and a stately

stately House in it, and the *Capucins* a Convent.

TRENSCHEIN.

Is a very fair Town lying upon the side of the River of *Waag*, over which it hath a Wooden Bridge : The Market place of it is very pretty, the Jesuits Church lovely, and the Castle very high ; it is seen at a great distance, and belongs to Count *Ilesh.azi*. There are a great many Springs of Mineral Waters, in all the Country about it.

SERNOWITZ.

Is a Town lying upon the River of *Gran*, having a Castle built upon a Rock.

NEWSOL.

Is a pretty neat Town, lying upon the River of *Gran* ; at the end of it there is a very lovely Tower, and the Castle well deserves to be seen ; because there is a Church within it co-

vered with Copper, wherein are a great many fair Wooden Statues, and some Relicks. It hath a Bridge over the River, with a handsome pile of Building, made to stop the Timber that is thrown into the River, ten Miles above the Town in the Country, that is all covered with Wood. By that means Wood is conveyed to *Newsol* without much trouble and charges, which is made use of for Working in the Copper Mines that are in the Town: It was taken by *Betlem Gabor* Prince of *Transilvania*, who making use of the Occasion of the Revolt of the *Bobemians*, and of his Alliance which they demanded, fell into *Hungary* and took many places in it. Before this Town of *Newsol*, the brave Count *Charles of Bucquoy*, Knight of the Golden Fleece, being General of the Imperial Army, found his Bed of Honor; for having retaken the Towns of *Presbourg*, *Tirnaw*, *Altenbourg*, and others, and encamping before *Newsol*, where he Valliantly carried on the Siege in the year, 1621. he was killed in a Sally in the Month of *July* that year, after he had received Sixteen

teen Mortal Wounds. The following
Inscription was made to his Me-
mory.

*Belli fulmen,
Hostium terror,
Suorum militum Pater,
Regum Præsidium, Equitum Aurei
Velleris decus.*

CAROLUS BUCQUOIIUS.

*Quem ad Ambianum Henricus IV.
Galliæ Rex
Timendo laudaverat.
Novis hic laudibus atque victoriis se
probarvit,
Supremus Tormentorum constitutus
Præfectus,
Ipso sole illustrior famâ
Gaborem Imperii jugulo imminentem
Viennâ repulit, Austriâque totâ exegit :
Turrianum, Anhaltinum & Mans-
feldium,
Perduellium Duces, contudit.
Dejecit affectato Regno Palatinum.
Pragam recepit,*

The present State

*Sabegit Bobemiam,
Moraviam pacavit :*

*In Hungaria Posonium, Tirnaviam,
aliaque oppida,*

Regi suo asseruit :

Denique dum ad Neosolium

*Infestam obsessorum eruptionem fortiter
sustinens*

*Equo, quem in hostem admiserat longius,
trucidato,*

*Ipse, sedecim vulneribus saucius,
Lanceâque ad extremum confossus*

Non finem vitæ suæ,

Sed melius & auctius quam apud

Mantinaem,

Epaminondas,

Initium reperit.

ALTSOL.

Is a Town lying upon the same
River of Gran, lower than Newsol,
betwixt it and the Town of Crem-
nitz.

HERNGRUNDT.

Is a little Town standing on a pretty
high Ground, though it be betwixt two
Hills.

Hills. The place it stands on goes by the same Name, and is but a mile from *Newsol.*

SCHEMNITZ.

The biggest of all the Towns in *Hungary*, where there are Mines, and in it there is a great deal of Silver found daily. The Town is very well built, hath three fair Churches, and most part of the Inhabitants are *Lutherans*. It hath also three Castles; the first is the old Castle, that stands in the Town; where one may hear pretty pleasant Musick, at six of the Clock in the morning, and six at night, which is performed by means of an Engine that they have found out. The second is the new Castle, built by a Lady, who caused the Gibbet that stood upon a Hill to be removed, and a stately Fabrick to be erected in place of it. The third is upon the top of a very high Hill, where there is always a Sentinel to discover the approach of the *Turks*, and to give notice of it by firing a great Gun. The Streets lye upwards and downwards upon the side.

of the Hill, and all the Country is very uneven.

C R E M N I T Z.

This is but a very little Town, but hath large Suburbs, and stands on very high Ground. It is thought that *St. John's Church*, which is pretty near it, is built on the highest Ground of all *Hungary*: It is the ancientest of all the Towns where Mines are, and is also the richest of all the seven, which are called *Schemnitz*, *Cremnitz*, *New-sol*, *Koninsbergs*, *Bochantz*, *Libeten*, and *Tiln*.

V I R O V I C H I T Z.

Lying before the Isle of *St. Andrew*, is a place in high Esteem, for the lovely Vines and good Grapes that grow there. Near it there is a demolished Stone Building, upon the side of the Isle of *St. Andrew*, where it is said, that heretofore there was a Stone Bridge.

M A R O S.

Is on the other side of *Vicegrad*, near the Isle of *St. Andrew*. It hath a very lovely Church, and being a place that heretofore yielded voluntarily to the *Turks*, the *Christians* are not much tormented there ; but only pay a yearly Tribute of very small Consequence.

P E S T.

On the other side of the *Danube* towards the East, is the Town of *Pest*, that is square and seated in a very lovely Plain: it looks very pretty from *Buda*, because of its Walls and the Towers of its *Mosques*. It gives the Name to all the Countrey about, which therefore is called, *Comitatus Pesthiensis*, the County of *Pest* ; for *Hungary* is divided into Counties as well as *England*. Betwixt this place and *Buda* there is a fair Bridge of *Boats*, at least half a mile over ; it hath been taken and re-taken, whereby it is much ruined, and the Town of *Buda* which

iss

is over against it standing on an Eminence, whereas this lies in a Plain, so commands it, that it can batter it down with great Guns; unless on the side of the Gate of *Agria*, which is covered by the Town. The *Imperial* Forces took it in the year 1684. when they invested *Buda*; but quitting that Siege they also abandoned *Pest*; though now in this present year 1686. they have again made themselves Masters of it.

H A D W A N.

Lies upon the *Zagywe* to the North of *Pest*, and fortified with Earth, but not so as that the *Turks* repose great assurance on it: It was taken by the *Christians* in the year 1596. but afterwards abandoned to the *Turks* in the year 1603. and is not above six Leagues from *Pest*.

To close up the Description of the Towns of Upper *Hungary*, I shall subjoin the *Latin Epigram*, made upon the Revolt of the Towns that espoused the Party of *Teckely*.

EPIGRAMMA.

In septem Superioris Hungariæ For-
talitia Duce Teckelio Cæsari
Rebellantia.

Castrorum septem crudelis & impia
tellus

Quid Dominum contra perfida colla levas?
Oblita es famulam, saltem te agnosce pa-
rentem:

Hic tibi, ni Princeps esset, alumnus erat.
Divitiis nò tumes? cecidit Campania dives.
An populo? Marathon millia quanta premit.
Sed tibi fortè animos perjuris proditor auget,
Aspice quàm stultum stulta sequare Ducem.
Sit licet ille ferox, & sit bellare peritus,
Sit licet ille potens, improba causa sua est.
Vincitur ut causâ, pariter vincetur & Ar-
mis,

Bella placent justo non nisi justa Deo.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Towns of Lower Hungary.

B U D A.

BEfore the *Turks* invaded *Hungary*, the City of *Buda* was the *Metropolis* of the Kingdom; the Ancients called it *Curta*, and the *Germans* *Offen*.

It is divided into the Upper and Lower Town, lying upon the side of a Hill, the Foot whereof is washed by the *Danube*, which at that place is above half a mile over: It hath a Bridge of Boats over it, that joins the City of *Buda*, to the little Town of *Pest*, lying on the opposite side. In *Buda* are to be seen the Ruines of several stately Palaces, built heretofore by *Matthias Corvinus* King of *Hungary*, and his Predecessours; which the *Turks* neglect, and let fall into decay.

This

This is a large, fair, and well built Town, but ill peopled, and hath hardly any Inhabitants, but the *Spahies* and *Fanisaries* of the Garrison, which is always very numerous.

After the Death of *John Zapol*, Count of *Scepus* and *Elba* King of Hungary, his Widow *Elisabeth* of Poland and his Son *Stephen*, called in the *Turks* to their Assistance, against *Ferdinand* of *Austria*, who was elected King. The *Germans* besieged *Buda*, and the *Turks* having defeated them, made themselves Masters of the Town under pretext of Friendship, sending the Queen, her Son, and *George Martinisius*, who had been chief Minister to the late King, into *Transilvania*.

This Town is the Residence of a *Beglerbey*, whose Authority extends over twenty *Sangiacks*. The *Bassa* of *Buda* hath more Authority than the others have, and the Garrison consists commonly of eight or ten Thousand Men. Some take it to be the *Curta* of *Ptolomy*, and others for the *Aguincum* of the Itinerary of *Antonine*. It is very hard to be positive as to that, and all that can be said are but Conjectures;

ctures. But it is a Fable, that the Brother of *Attila* built it, and called it by his Name *Budæus*: For that Brother of *Attila* was named *Bleda*, and not *Budæus*, as the Fabulous pretend.

Solyman rendered himself Master of *Buda* the 20^{eth}. of *August*, 1526. and in the year 1527. *Ferdinand* I. King of *Bohemia*, Brother to the Emperour *Charles* V. after the overthrow of *Loüis* the Young, in the Plain of *Mohacz*, was proclaimed King of *Hungary*, by *Stephen Bathori* Palatin of the Kingdom, and by the founder part of the Nobility; *John Zapoliba*, Vaivod of *Transylvania*, having been before tumultuarily elected by the rest.

The same year, *Ferdinand* made himself Master of the greatest part of the Kingdom, and of *Buda* the Capital City, of which he made *Thomas Nadaſti* Governour; until the year 1529. that *Solyman* took it by the Treachery of the Garrison, and shortly after laid siege to *Vienna*, which he was forced shamefully to raise, after he had made many Bloody Assaults.

From

From whence, retreating to *Buda*, he re-established *John Vaivod* of *Transylvania* in the Kingdom; having left in *Buda*, *Gritti*, a Renegado, with three Thousand *Janisaries*, to defend it in Name of the Vaivod.

Afterwards *Ferdinand* King of *Bohemia*, made General *Rogendorf* besiege it, in the year 1530. but in vain.

In the year 1540. he commanded his General *Léonard Fessius* to Besiege it a second time, having first posselt himself of the Forts of *Vicegrad*, *Vaccia*, and *Pest*; and *John Zapoliba* being dead the year before, who left for his Successor *John Sigismond*, a Pupil under the tuition of the Princess *Isabel* his Mother, and *George Monck*; but *Fessius* having there endured the fatigues of a long and troublesom Siege, was again obliged to draw off.

In the year, 1541. General *Rogendorf* renewed the Siege again a Third time; but upon the coming of *Solyman*, he thought it best to retreat. In the mean time that *Ottoman* Prince surprised the Town by Cunning, drove the young Prince and his Mother out of it, and sent them to Reign in *Transylvania*.

ylvania, publishing that he would keep it until *John Sigismund*, the Son of *John Zapoliba* the Usurper, were of Age.

In the year, 1542. the Marquess of *Brandebourgh*, made as if he intended to Besiege *Buda*, and in that design marched towards it. He attacked *Pest*, on his march, but in vain, and retreated without any success.

The Count of *Swartzenbourgh* having in the Month of *March* 1598. by a Wonderful Stratagem retaken *Javarin*, or *Raab*, from the *Turks*, marched the same year in the Month of *October*, under the Auspices of the Archduke *Matthias*, and laid Siege to *Buda*, which after thirty days Attack he was forced to raise, because of the continual Rains: And it is remarkable, that the *Turks*, who at the same time Besieged the Town of *Waradin* in *Transylvania*, were likewise obliged to quit their Enterprize for the same Reason.

The Christians again attacked that Town in the year 1602 under General *Roswurm*, but having ruined the Bridge over the *Danube*, and possessed

lessed the Town of *Pest*, the Rigour of the Season obliged them to desist from their Design.

The Duke of *Lorrain* Generalissimo of the Imperial Armies, attempted the Siege of the same place, having first made himself Master of the Castle of *Vicegrad*, *Vaccia* and *Pest*, and thrice defeated the *Ottoman* Army; but the Season being too far advanced, that he might not endanger the Army, he thought it convenient to raise the Siege in the Month of *October*, 1684.

The Council of Buda.

Philip Bishop of *Fermo*, of the holy See, being sent by *Nicholas* III. for treating some important Affairs with *Ladislaus* III. King of *Hungary*, in the year 1279. celebrated a Council at *Buda*; the Constitutions whereof to the Number of Thirty six, *Oldericus Rainaldus* hath put at the end of the 14. Tome of the Ecclesiastical Annals.

ALBA REGALIS.

Which the Latins otherwise call *Alba Regia*, the Germans *Stoel-Weissenburgh*, the Slavonians *Stolni-Biograd*, and the Hungarians *Ekekes-Feierwar*; is a Town in the Lower Hungary, where their Kings were wont to be crowned in the same Church, where their Tombs are to be seen. *Amurath II.* Emperor of the *Turks*, being called into Hungary, after the Death of *Albert of Austria*, besieged it in vain. Nevertheless it was taken by the Infidels in the year 1543. The Emperour *Matthias*, in the beginning of this age, retook it in the year 1601. And the *Turks* made themselves again Masters of it, the year following. In the year 1565. the Count of *Salms*, Governour of *Javarin*, treated with the Judge of *Alba Regalis*, who was to deliver up the place to him. But the Emperour, who had sent to *Constantinople* *George Hoxzutheti* to negotiate a Peace, fearing least that Action might obstruct it, commanded the Count of *Salms* to desist from that Enterprize. Sometime after

ter the *Turks* having discovered that design, empaled Fourty of the Inhabitants, who had been Accomplices of it, and the Judge retired to *Palota*, and then to *Vienna*. This Town of *Alba Regalis* is on all hands encompassed with Marishes, made by the River of *Sarwize*, which can no ways be foarded. With the Towns of *Buda*, and *Gran*, it makes a kind of a Triangle.

CANISA.

Lyes upon a River towards the Frontiers of *Styria*, near the *Drave* and *Fort Serini*. This Town was taken by the *Turks*, in the year 1600. notwithstanding all the Efforts of the *Imperialists*, to hinder the *Infidels* from becoming Masters of it. *Ferdinand* Arch-Duke of *Austria* besieged it in the Month of *September* the year following, being assisted by the Forces of the Pope, and the Princes of *Italy*; but after two Months siege, he was obliged to retreat. In the Year 1664. Count *Serini* having in the Month of *January* entred *Hungary*, took the ^{five} Churches

Churches or *Fünf-Kerken*, and some other places, burnt *Siget*, and besieged *Canisa*, which he would have infallibly taken, had the Succours that were promised him been sent to him. The Grand *Visier* having Intelligence of that siege, advanced with a great Army, made him raise it, and then took *Fort Serini*, which was afterwards demolished, little *Gomora*, and other Places.

V I C E G R A D.

The *Latins* call it, *Vissegradia*, and the *Germans*, *Plindenburg*. It is a strong Town, built upon a very high Rock, the *Danube* running by the Foot of it, and lies above *Buda*, and below *Strigonium*. In this place there is a Castle, upon a little Hill, where the *Abbey* of *Pily* stands also. Heretofore the Crown of *Hungary* was kept there, that Town in former times having been the place of Residence of the Kings of *Hungary*; and the Remains of the Ruines of a very stately Building of Free Stone, are still to be seen there. The Forces of the Arch-Duke *Matthias*, re-took
that

that place in the Reign of *Mahomet* III. But the *Heydukes* committed a piece of the greatest Treachery imaginable, and delivered it up into the hands of the *Turks*, in the time of *Sultan Achmet*. *Charles* King of *Naples*, who was also proclaimed King of *Hungary*, having been wounded in the Head by *Forchatz*, was carried into that Castle, where under pretext of applying a Plaister to his Head, they strangled him. The Crown of *Hungary* was heretofore kept at *Vicegrad*, but the *Turks* having advanced so far, it was thought safer to put it into the Castle of *Presbourg*. This Crown is of a pretty singular shape; for it is very low, and hath a Cross on the top with four leaves that go compleatly round it, of which one is as big as the other three, or at least, as two of them. It is infinitely esteemed by the *Hungarians*, because they believe that an Angel brought it to their King *St. Stephen*: and the most *August* Emperour *Leopold*, who reigns at present, is the two and fourtieth King that hath been crowned with that Crown.

S. MARTINSBERG.

Is a pretty handsom Town, and a very strong place, seated on the Top of a very high Hill, from whence all the Countrey about may be discovered. It lies betwixt the Fort of *Raab*, and the Town of *Dotis*.

DOTIS.

Dotis, *Tata*, or *Theodata*, is but four Leagues from *Comora*; it hath a Castle with Ditches round it, and not far from thence, there are some natural Baths. It lies betwixt *S. Martinsberg* and the *Danube*, hath been often taken and re-taken, and belongs to his Imperial Majesty. The Count of *Salms*, General of the Imperial Army, took it in the year 1565. with the Town of *Vesprim*.

VESPRIM.

In *Latin Vesprinium*, and in *Higb-Dutch Weisbrun*, is a little pretty strong Town, lying near the head of the River

ver

ver *Sarwis*, and the Lake *Balaton* eleven Leagues from *Strigonium*, and five from *Alba Regalis*, being the Seat of a Bishop Suffragan to *Strigonium*; it is the capital of the County of its Name, and hath a strong Castle upon the top of a little Hill, belonging to his Imperial Majesty. The Count of *Salms* took it in the year 1565. with the Town of *Dotis*.

P A P A.

A little Town, but strong, defended by a Castle, and lying in the County of *Vesprim*, upon the River of *Malchaltz*; it belongs to the Emperour.

S A R W A R.

This place lyes upon the *Raab*, betwixt *Papa*, and *Sabaria*, under Obedience to the Emperour, having been re-taken in the year, 1567.

S A B A R I A.

Is an Ancient Town in the County
D of

of *Iron Castle* lying at the concourse of the two Rivers of *Guntz*, and *Regnitz*, before they fall into the *Raab*. This Town is affirmed to be the Native Town of *St. Martin*; and there are some who report, and others that believe, that the Famous Poet *Ovid* died and was Buried in this Town of *Sabaria*. They write, that having been Seven years Banished at *Tomos*, near the *Euxin* Sea, he was afterwards recalled, and died at *Sabaria*, upon his return to *Italy*; where they say his Tomb was found in the year 1508. with this Epitaph, made by himself, and cut on the outside of a stately Vault.

Fatum necessitatis lex.

*Hic situs est Vates, quem Divi Cæsaris ira
Augusti, Patriâ cedere jussit humo.
Sæpe miser voluit Patriis occumbere terris;
Sed frustra, hunc illi fata dedere locum.*

That's to say.

Fate

Fate is a Law of necessity.

Here lyes the Poet, whom the Anger of Divine Cæsar, obliged to leave his Country ; often did he wish in his Misery that he might dye in his own Country, but in vain ; for the Fates have given him this for a Burying place.

And about the year 1540. Isabel Queen of Hungary shewed Peter Angelo Bargeo, a Silver Pen that Ovid made use of to write with ; which not long before had been found amongst the Ancient Ruins of *Tearunum*, at present called *Belgrade*, at the mouth of the *Save*, that falls into the *Danube*, with these words Engraven round it: *Ovidii Nasonis Calamus*, which that Queen highly prized, and kept it as a Sacred thing.

GRAN.

This Town which is called *Gran*, *Strigonium*, or *Ostrogon*, lyes on the South-side of the River of *Gran*, where it falls into the *Danube*. It is divided into the Upperr and Lower, Town both which are considerably strong

and have good Walls. The lower Town commands the *Danube*, and *St. Thomas* his Hill is also very well fortified, because being close by the Town it might command it. In this Town there are excellent Natural Baths, that are not too hot. Heretofore it was the Metropolitan City of *Hungary*, and *St. Stephen* their first King was born in it ; as *Stephen III.* died there. The chief Ornaments of it are the great Church of *St. Stephen*, who lyes buried in it, the Arch Bishop's Palace, and the Houses of other Canons : This Arch-Bishop formerly put the Crown upon the Kings Head the day of his Coronation. In the Upper Town there is a Rock, on which a very strong Castle is built. The Neighboring Hills abound in Vines, and the Country about with Springs of hot water, so that by reason of the Fruitfulness of the Country, and the strength of the Town, the Kings of *Hungary*, in former times had their Palace and kept their Residence there : Hardly any place hath maintained so many Bloody Sieges. For *John* King of *Hungary* Besieged it, but in vain ; and he
could

could not succeed in his Attempt. *Solyman* took it in the year, 1542. but the Count of *Mansfield* re-took it, for the Arch-duke *Matthias*. It was once more Besieged in vain; but in Succession of time *Sultan Achmet* took it, by means of an infamous piece of Baseness, that the Christians who defended it committed; for having killed the Count of *Dampierre* the Governour, they surrendered the place to *Alybeg* General of the *Turkish* Army. The Town of *Barckan*, is exactly opposit to *Gran*, and there is a Bridge of Boats betwixt those two places. It was before that Fort, that the Armies of the Emperor and *Poland* gained the Battle against the *Turks* in the Month of *October*, 1683. when they Besieged and took the said Fort, and the Town of *Gran* also the 23. of the same Month, after they had gloriously raised the Siege of *Vienna*; which the Grand Vizier *Kara Mustapha* had laid to it, with the chief Forces of the *Ottoman* Empire, who were cut to pieces, and put to the rout there; and after that the City of *Gran*, for the space of 80. years had groaned under the yoke

of the *Turks*. But the *Barbarians*, being impatient that such an important place should remain longer in the Hands of the *Christians*, endeavoured to regain it with an extraordinary strong Army, and laid Siege to it the 30th. of *July*, 1685. which they were forced to raise, with the loss of the Battle that followed after the 16th. of *August*, the same year.

The Isle of Schut.

This Isle, which the *Latins* call *Insula Cituorum*, called commonly *Schut*, and *Comora*, or rather *Comara*, from its most important place lying on the North-East point of the Island, that has that name, is Twelve *Hungarian* Leagues in length, and Five in breadth, Sixteen *Hungarian* making Twenty *German* Leagues. It contains about Three Hundred Villages, or Bourgs, and Fifteen Thousand Inhabitants. Its next best place to *Comora*, is *Samaria* or *Samareyn*, for which cause *Munsterus* says, that the Island is called *Samaria*, as well as *Schythia* and *Camaron*, meaning *Schut* and *Comara*. This
Isle

Isle is made by the *Danube*, which dividing it self into four Branches below *Presbourg*, makes many lovely Isles, full of tall Trees, of which this is the chief; at the end whereof and below *Comara* the *Danube* unites all its Branches, of which that which comes from the Upper *Hungary*, is called *Waag*; and the River coming from the North falls into the *Danube* at this Island.

R A A B or f A V A R I N.

A very strong Town situated where the Rivers of *Raab* and *Rabuits*, fall into the *Danube*, is the Seat of a Bishop Suffragan to *Gran*, or *Strigonium*. The Germans call it *Raab*, the French *Favarin*, the Hungarians *Gever*, the Italians *Giavarin*, and the Latin Authors, *Favarinum*, *Arabo* and *Harabo*. The Fort was made by *Ferdinand* of *Austria*, King of *Hungary*, before he came to be Emperor in the year, 1550. and is one of the compleatest Strengths in *Europe*. It hath two Bridges, one on the side of *Austria*, and the other on the side of *Alba Regalis*, or *Stael-Weissenbourg*, it is

fortified with Seven Bastions, and hath Four high Mounts, from whence all the Country about may be discovered. The First is the Bastion, on which the Castle or Governours Palace is built. The Second is upon the brink of the River of *Danube*. The Third stands upon the Holy Hill; and when the *Turks* blew it up, there was a Man upon it on Horse back, who was carried by the force of the Gunpowder into the *Danube*, without the least hurt either to Man or Horse. The Fourth is that in the middle, which looks East-ward into the Country. The Fifth is that which is called the New Bastion. The Sixth the Imperial Bastion. And the Seventh is that of *Hungary*, on the brink of the River of *Raab*. Here it was that the *Turkish* Governour was killed, when the Christians surpris'd the Town, in the night time. It is very near the Isle of *Schüt* in a Plain that reaches out of sight, environed by a Branch of the *Danube*, and the River of *Raab*, which makes many to give it that name: And it would seem that nothing can be able to hurt it; unless it be a little Hill which

which is at a pretty good distance from it too, and might be blown up when they pleased, if there were occasion for it. Beyond it there is also a little Tower, in the middle of the Plain, from whence the approach of an Enemy, may easily be discovered. This Town may be near Three hundred paces in Circuit, and at each Angle of the Figure, there is a Cavalier which commands the Fortification faced with brick. *Sinam Bassa* besieged it in the Reign of Sultan *Amurath III.* He lost a great many men there, and Twelve thousand were killed in one Attack; but at length it rendred in the year 1591. by the Treachery of the Count of *Hardeck*, who was Governour of the place, for which base Action he had his Head struck off at *Vienna*. Some years after it was retaken by the Count of *Swartzenbourg*, and the Count of *Palsy* who surpris'd it in the night time, in the year 1606. under the Emperor *Rodolph*, and made a great slaughter of all the *Turks* that were in it: A piece of the Gate, which was broken down by a Petard, is still kept in the Cathedral Church, as the

Instrument of the Victory; in memory whereof, the Town fires yearly all their Guns, and make a Solemn Procession. Whilst the *Turks* were Masters of that Town, they made a Dungeon for the Christian Prisoners, into which there enters no Light but through a Grate that looks to the Market-place. But at present there are commonly *Turks* shut up in it, who beg the Charity of those that pass that way, and sell a kind of Whips, which they make in their wretched Confinement. *George Drascovitz* Bishop of that Town held a Synod there in the year 1579.

The Emperor finding himself incommoded by the great number of *Chiaus* or Ordinary Envoys who came often to *Vienna*, from the Vizier of *Buda*, and never went back again without some Present, ordered for the future, that they should advance no farther than *Raab*, unless they had a Permission, and that they should receive their dispatches there. In consequence whereof there was in *December*, 1685. a *Turkish Aga* there named *Aga Scelebi*, waiting for the Emperours Answer,
from

from whom he came to beg a Peace.

COMORA.

Gomora, *Crumenum*, or *Comaronium*, is a very large fair Town, lying at the East-end of the Isle of *Sebut*; it looks to the *Danube*, and *Waag*, and is very well fortified and peopled. The Fortifications of it have also been lately enlarged, and a great deal of ground taken in, by means of a Line drawn from the *Waag* to the *Danube*, and is fortified by four Bastions more.

TORTOISE.

Is reckoned a strong place, and has its Name from its Figure, which in some manner resembles a *Tortoise*. *Sinan Bashe* having taken the Town of *Raab*, besieged this place with Three-score Vessels, and a vast number of *Turks* and *Tartars*; but it was without success, and most part of the *Tartars* were kill'd there.

PETRONEL.

Betwixt *Vienna* and *Presbourg*, where the River of *Mark* falls into the *Danube*, lyes the Town of *Petronel*, near the Hill, and Castle of *Haimbourg*. *Petronel* is thought to be the place that was anciently called *Carnuntum*, which was one of the strongest places of the *Panonians*, and in vain besieged by the *Romans* 170. years, before the Incarnation of our Saviour; who never-the less, in Progres of time made themselves Masters of it under *Augustus*, that sent thither a *Roman* Colony, with the Forces which were called *Legio decima Gemina*, and *Classis Istrica*. It was enlarged so much afterward, that it became the chief City of the *Upper Panonia*, and contained all that lay on the South side of the *Danube*, where at present we see *Haimbourg*, *Altenbourg*, and *St. Petronel*.

ALTENBOURG.

Is a Town environned by the little River of *Leytha*, and near that small Branch

Branch of the *Danube*, which runs towards the Lower *Hungary*, eight Leagues from *Presbourg*. It was formerly an open Village; but it hath since been walled in by the *Hungarians*, who call it *Ovar*, that's to say, old *Castle*, which sutes with the German name *Altenbourg*, that signifies an old Burrough. It is near to the West end of the Isle of *Schut*, and in the Hands of the Emperour, who in the year 1646. gave that Lordship to *Nicholas Draskowitch*, Count of *Trukostian*, at that time chosen Palatin of *Hungary*, that he might qualifie him by that Dignity.

S I G E T.

A strong Town lying on this side of the *Drave*, in the Wash of the River *Alm*, with a Citadel fortified by a tripple Wall, and a tripple Ditch: It is the chief Town of the County of that Name, and was taken by the *Turks* the seventh of *September*, 1566. after a brave defence made by *Nicholas Esdrin* Count of *Serini*, Great-Grandfather to *Nicholas II.* Knight of the

the Golden Fleece, who died in the year, 1664. and three days after, *Solyman* who besieged it departed this Life in the Town of *Five-Churches*, whither, falling sick in the Camp, he was carried. This *Nicholas I.* was that Great and Valiant Warriour, who after the taking of so many Towns, and gaining so many Battles, defended that great and important Place of *Ziget*, against the *Turks* with an undaunted Courage to the last; so that being no longer able to resist the formidable Efforts of that Barbarous Enemy, he made the last Sally with Prodigious Resolution, and amongst many Musket-shot which he received at the first discharge, one in the Head, laid him Dead on the Ground. The Barbarians having cut off his Head, sent it to *Selim* the Son of *Solyman*, who sent it to *Mahomet Bassa*, and he to the *Bassa* of *Buda*; who presently wrapt it up in a Cloth of Silk, and by two Boors sent it to the Emperor *Maximilian* in the Camp of *Turn* or *Bregeto*, and from thence it was carried by *Balthasar Butschano* to *Tscacaturno*, and there buried in *St. Helens Church*, where

where *Catharine de Frangipani* his first Wife lay ; this is the *Epitaph* upon his Tomb.

“ *Illustrissimo Comiti Nicolao Zer-*
 “ *nio* Terquati ex sorore nepoti, à *Ca-*
 “ *rolo* V. post Viennam obsidione so-
 “ lutam, quodd in ea Adolefcens adhuc
 “ & Tyro multa præclara confeciffet,
 “ equo, auroque donato : Ad Budam
 “ & Pefchtum pulchra per facinora
 “ summâ cum laude probato : Croa-
 “ tia, Dalmatiæ, & Sclavoniæ Ban-
 “ nato, Bavernicorumque Regalium
 “ in Pannonia Magifterio fingulari
 “ cum prudentiâ functo : Copiis Cæ-
 “ faris ad dextrum Danubij latus à *Fer-*
 “ *dinando* I. & *Maximiliano* II. Impera-
 “ toribus Præfecto : Victis fæpiffimè,
 “ fugatis, captis, cæcisque hostibus :
 “ Infaufiffimâ postremûm, funeftiffi-
 “ mâque Sigethi expugnatione, cujus
 “ arcem contra innumerabilem *Soly-*
 “ *manni* Turcarum Principis exerci-
 “ tum, factâ eorum ingenti & memo-
 “ rabili ftrage, diutius qum viribus
 “ par fuerat, defendit, defuncto ibi-
 “ dem *Solymanno*, totius Orbis flagello,
 “ pulcherrimè abfumpto, bellicæ gloriæ
 “ for-

“ fortissimo, invictissimoque Duci, de
 “ se publięque B. M. P. P.

Vixit annos quadraginta octo: occubu-
 it septimo Septembris, anno Vir-
 ginei partus 1566.

ALIUD.

“ Hostibus ut vidit diris & cedere fati
 “ Credita virtuti mania celsa suæ:
 “ Servatæ à me olim, nunc me serva-
 “ bitis, inquit,
 “ Arces & pugnans *Zrinus* occubuit.
 “ Imodo, te jacta quantum vis, Roma
 “ Lyburnis
 “ Et sunt quæ mortem pectora despi-
 “ ciunt.

FIVE CHURCHES.

This Town hath a Bishoprick Suf-
 fragan to *Gran*, or *Strigonium*; the Ger-
 mans call it *Fünf-Kircken*, the Hungari-
 ans *Otegiack*, and the Latin Authors
Quinque Ecclesie. It lyes upon the Ri-
 vulet called *Kevirz*, close by the *Drave*,
 which five or six Leagues from that,
 falls into the *Danube*. *Five Churches* is

a strong place Four Leagues from *Siget*, and in the hands of the *Turks*. *Solyman* II. took it in the year 1543, and afterward died in that Town, during the Siege of *Siget* in the year, 1566. which being so near, they had reason to say that he died in his Camp. The Valiant Count *Nicholas Serini* Second of that Name, burnt this Town, and the Bridge of *Esseck*, in the year 1664. and shortly after signalized himself in a particular manner at the Battle of *Raab*; the *Turks* having ingenuously confessed, that the Terror of his Name was the cause of the gaining of that Battle. Not long after that brave Count ended his Life, in a very Tragical manner, for being separated from his Attendance, and engaged in the Thickets of a Wood, a Wild Boar enraged by the Wounds which it had received, fell upon him, and having hurt him in the Knee, threw him down. The Count had not the leisure to come to him again; for the violent Beast struck one of its Tusks into his Head, and gave him that Mortal wound, whereof he shortly after died in his Page's Arms. Such

was the end of that Illustrious Captain, whom Death seemed to have respected amidst the greatest Dangers to which he daily exposed himself, and yet became a prey to an inconsiderable Beast. He was a sworn Enemy to the *Mahometans*, and had for them as implacable a Hatred as ever *Hanibal* had for the *Romans*. He was undaunted in Dangers, brave in Action, indefatigable in Labour, Mild in Peace, and moderate in his Pleasures. He was very sober and took greatest pleasure in Hunting in the Woods, because it was an Exercise that resembled the Labours of War. He was a man of a profound and solid Judgment; and in a Word, one of the most zealous Defenders of the Christian Religion, whose Courage, Valour, and brave Actions, ought in History to procure him a place amongst the greatest *Hero's*. He died the 18th. of November, 1664. about the four and fortieth year of his Age, and his Body was Buried near to *Sacathurne*, the place of his Residence in *Croatia*, in the Chappell that hath been built in the same place of the Wood where he was killed,
and

and all round the Chappel these words are to be read : *Neque diem, neque horum scimus.* The Chappel is full of all sorts of Trophies, Standards, and Colours, which that Noble Warriour took from the *Turks*. His Epitaph is in Leonin Verse.

*Fata, Leonini versus, deflete Serini,
Magnus bellator fuit & Virtutis a-
mator,
Turcas prosternit, mortemque & vulnera
spernit,
Hic vita exemptus, crudeli est morte
peremptus,
Inter Apri ardentes, invenit funera dentes,
Atque hoc augustum meruit sub mar-
more bustum*

ESSECK and its BRIDGE.

The Town of *Esseck* or *Osseck*, is thought to be the Ancient *Mursa*, or at least it is not far from it. History will have it to be in this place, that *Constantinus* Son to the Emperor *Constantine* defeated the Tyrant *Magnentius* in the year 359. This Town lies very low, and there are Trees growing in all the Streets. On one side of
the

the Gate there is part of a *Roman* inscription, which begins thus: *M. Elian, &c.* And on the other, the Head of a Maid on a Stone. There is a very pretty Dial there also, brought thither from *Serinwar*; and one of the finest pieces of Cannon that ever was seen in those parts: It is not upon a Carriage, as others are, but upon great beam of Wood. This is a great and populous Town, there being in it at least five hundred shops, many Mosques and *Haccars*, which are large Inns for Travellers.

But that which is most considerable, is the lovely Wooden Bridge, (not to be matched in the World) which was built by *Solyman*, in the year 1521. immediately after he took *Belgrade*, partly over the *Drave*, and partly over the River of *Fenues* close by, both which do often overflow. On this side the *Drave* it is about Eleven Hundred paces long, and on the other side almost Eight Thousand, all of good Oak. It is about Twelve yards broad, so that three *Turkish* Waggon, that are bigger than ours, can go a Breast upon it. The River of *Drave* is not broad at that place, and there are
but

but sixteen Boats that support the Bridge with great Trees that make the Arches. All who well consider that Bridge, and the several Wooden Towers which are built upon it, with the vast number of Beams that were needful to uphold so great a Fabric, cannot sufficiently admire, how they could find Timber enough to build or to support it. The Brave Count *Nicholas* of *Serini*, Second of that Name, burnt the part of the Bridge that is over the *Drave* in the year 1664. but in six Weeks time they made another Bridge of Boats, a little lower than the first. The *Turks* would not re-build it in the same place, because the Piles that supported it, and that were under Water when the Fire was out, stuck so fast in the ground, that it would have cost them too much Trouble to get them out. Over this Bridge march all the Armies that come into *Hungary*, and here it was that the unfortunate King *Loüis* thought to have put a stop to the *Turks*, that were coming against him, under the Conduct of *Solyman*, in the year 1526. and indeed, if that Pass had been well defended

ded at that time, it is probable *Solyman* might not so easily have marched forwards to *Buda*. Count *Serini* burnt the part of the Bridge that was built over the *Drave*, to hinder the *Grand Visier* from receiving Succours from the other Counties of *Turky*; and upon his return, he also burnt *Five-Churches*, that lyes West-ward from *Esseck*. Count *Leslie*, General of the Imperial Army, set fire again to the Bridge of *Esseck*, which for twelve hundred Paces length was immediately in a flame; at the same time he took the Town of *Esseck*, put all he met to the Sword, and having plundered it, and blown up the Magazin and Arsenal, that were full of Ammunition and Provisions, he put Fire to it, and reduced it to Ashes.

WALPO.

Is a Town lying upon a River of the same Name, which abounds in Fish. It was taken by the *Turks* in the year 1642. and re-taken and sacked by Count *Leslie*, in the Month of *August* 1685.

METRONIZA.

Is a pretty neat Town, and big enough to be the place of a Fair. It lyes upon the side of a Lake.

CIRMIUM.

This Town lying upon the River *Bosneth*, near the *Save*, into which it falls, is the chief Town of the Province of that Name, which is also called *Schremnia*, in the South part of *Hungary*, having been formerly a Bishops Seat; it hath its Name from *Sirmus* King of the *Tribals*: This is the ancient *Sirmium* heretofore so Famous, which is at present so little esteemed. However, there grows excellent Wine about it, and in this Province, it is said, that the Emperour *Probus* planted Vines with his own hand, upon *Mount-Almos* or *Arpataro*. That Emperor was killed there by his own Soldiers, who were vexed that he kept them in so strict Discipline, and feared that they might be thought useless when that Prince had quell'd all the Enemies of the

the Empire ; but afterwards repenting what they had done, they made him this *Epitaph*.

Hic probus Imperator

Et verè probus situs est.

Victor omnium gentium Barbarorum,

Victor etiam Tyrannorum.

That Emperour named *Marcus Aurelius Probus*, was the Son of a Peasant in *Dalmatia*, and was killed in the year 282. Many Roman Emperours have been in these parts, who were born, died, or signalized themselves by great Actions there. For not to speak of *Trajan*, *Caracalla*, *Gallien*, *Constantius*, and several others; the Emperours *Aurelian*, *Probus*, and *Gratian*, were born at *Sirmium*, and *Claudius Gothicus* died there, or very near to that place. *Jovian* and *Valentinian*, were born in *Pannonia*, and in the time of *Photinus* Bishop of *Sirmium*, there was a general Council held in that Town.

CHAP. VIII.

*Of the Rivers of Hungary, and
their Description.*

THE DANUBE.

THE *Don* or *Donaw*, by the Ancients called *Danube*, is the second River of *Europe*, both for Greatness and Force ; its source is in *Swabia*, in the County of *Fustemberg*, where the *Schwartz-wald* is, and the black Forrest. It passes by *Ulm*, over against which it receives the *Iler*, which runs by *Kempten*, and near to *Memminguen*, it passes by *Donawert*, near which and on the other side of it, it receives the *Lech*, which runs by *Ausbourg*, and separates *Swabia* from *Bavaria* ; near to *Donawert*, the *Danube* enters into *Bavaria*, where it leaves *Newbourg* to the right hand, *Ingolstadt* to the left ; divides *Bavaria* from the *Palatinat*, from whence it receives the *Nabe* ; passes under the Bridges of *Ratisbonne* and
E Strau.

Straubing, which are to the right; on the same side receives the *Iler*, which watereth *Munick* and *Landshout*, the Capitals of the upper and lower Dutchie of *Bavaria*, receives at *Passaw* the *Inn*, which comes from the *Engadines* amongst the *Grisins*, and crosses the County of *Tirol*, and there washes *Inspruck*, that has the first Bridge upon the *Inn*, then *Halle*, in *Tirol*, and *Kufstain*, &c. and gives to a part of the Town of *Passaw* the Name of *Instat*, the first Town of *Inn*. A little below *Passaw* the *Danube* enters *Austria*, and there watereth *Lintz* the Capital City of *Austria*; above *Ens* it receives the River of *Ens*, where the Town of *Ens* is, washes *Crem*s in the middle *Austria*, and *Vienna* in the lower; *Vienna* and *Lintz* are on the right side Bank, and *Crem*s on the left of the *Danube*. The *Murau*, which descends from *Moravia*, falls into the *Danube* between *Austria* and *Hungary*, where the *Danube* continuing its course, on the left hand washes *Presbourg*, the Capital City of the Upper *Hungary*, embraces the Isle of *Schut*, on the Borders whereof are *Owar* or *Walkenbourg*,
and

and *Gever* or *Javarin*; and at the point of the Isle, *Comora*, all strong places, which for many years have stood it out against the *Turks*. The *Danube* having at *Comora* re joined all its Branches, passes by *Gran* or *Strigonium*, runs betwixt *Buda* the ancient place of Residence of the Kings of *Hungary*, and *Pest*, embraces the Isle of *Ratzenimarck*; waters *Colocz* on the left, receives the *Drave* on the right, and over against the Isle of *Erdewdy*, the *Teisse* on the left, over against *Salonkemen*, the *Save* on the right, and below the confluence of the *Save* and *Danube* lyes *Belgrade*, in a Situation that ought to be esteemed, seeing of the four Rivers that are near to it, the least runs above an hundred Leagues: Beyond *Belgrade* we have but little knowledge of the *Danube*, and from this place forwards the Ancients began to call it the *Ister*: On the right hand it receives all the Rivers, which descend from *Servia* and *Bulgaria*, and on the left those of *Wallachia* and *Moldavia*, by seven Mouths it discharges it self into the greater or black Sea. The whole Length of its Course may be six hundred Leagues,

to wit, two hundred in *Germany*, somewhat less in *Hungary*, and somewhat more from *Hungary* to the Black Sea.

The *TIBISQUE*, and the
BEDRACK.

That great River towards the East called *Tibiscus*, or otherwise the *Teisse*, which hath its source in the Country of *Maromorus*, at the Foot of the *Carpathian* Hills, having received the *Mariscus* or *Marisa* with several other Rivers, discharges it self into the *Danube*, betwixt *Waradin*, *St. Peter*, and *Belgrade*. There are brought down this River great quantities of Salt Stones, dug out of several Mines in *Hungary* and *Transylvania*, which are also sent up the *Danube* as far as *Presbourg*. This River is reckoned the best in all *Europe*; nay, I may say, in all the World, for Fishing; so that the People of the Country say commonly, that there is nothing in that River but Water and Fish.

The

The River of *Bedrack*, which falls into the *Tibiscus* not far from *Tockay*, is also so full of Fish, that in the Summer time when the water is low, the People say that the Fish make the River to swell: It is none of the smallest Rivers; for according to the Relation of those who have seen it, it is Thirty fathom broad, and Eighty eight and a half deep. But there is no good fishing in it with Nets, because the Channel of it is triangular. This great Fertility is attributed to the Communication that its Water hath with the salt Mines under Ground, which impregnates it with a Principle of Fecundity.

The *R A A B*.

The River *Arabo* or *Raab* is to the West, which hath its source in *Stiria*, and falls also into the *Danube*. It is a River in much esteem, because it receives the *Lauffnitz*, the *Pica*, the *Guntz*, and many other Rivers; but it is become more Famous by the defeat of the *Turks*, under the conduct of *Achmet*, who at that time was Grand

Visie-, by the Imperial Army at *St. Gerdard* near to that River.

The *DRAVE*.

There is a very lovely River to the South, called the *Drave*, or the *Drau*, which having its head in the Country of *Saltzburland*, that is a part of the ancient *Noricum*, and running through the middle of *Carinthia*, falls at length into the *Danube* near to *Erdoed*, or the ancient *Teutoburgium*, after it hath run about an hundred Leagues. The River of *Mure* falls into it.

The *SAVE*.

On the same side also is the River of *Sava* or *Sau*, which is very broad, and having its source in *Carinthia*, falls into the *Danube* at *Belgrade*, after it hath run near an hundred Leagues, and been augmented by several considerable Rivers that fall into it. It seems to be a very pretty River at *Carnodunum* or *Crainbourg*, which is a neat Town near the head of it; but it is much enlarged in its Course: It makes some pretty

pretty Islands, as *Metubaris* to the West of the ancient *Sirmium*, and *Sigestica* or *Sissix* near *Zagrabia*, wherein there was heretofore a very strong and famous Town. The Water of the *Danube* seems to be whiter and more muddy than the *Sau*, and the Water of the *Sau*, blacker and clearer than the *Danube*.

The GRAN and the WAAG.

In the North of *Hungary* there are some Rivers also, which having their sources in the *Carpathian Mountains*, divide it from *Poland*; amongst others the River of *Gran*, which falls into the *Danube*, close by *Strigonium* or *Gran*; and the *Waag* or *Vagus*, which discharges it self into the same River, above *Comara*. *Stuckius* who is an Eye-Witness says, that that River is no less than the *Po* in *Italy*: It is certain that at *Freystadt*, which is a Town about seventeen Leagues from the place, where it falls into the *Danube*, it is very broad, and has a fair Bridge there, the greatest part whereof was carried away by the Ice, in the year 1669. A great way above this

Place, and nearer its source, there is another very fair Bridge at *Trenschin*.

The *SARVIZZA*, *WALPO*, and *BOSNETH*.

Besides all these great Rivers there are some others mentioned by *Pliny* which he calls *Fluvii non ignobiles*, no inconsiderable Rivers. By *Jenior Nova Palenka*, runs the River of *Sarvizza* otherwise called *Vrpanus*, which hath its source close by *Wesprin*, and having run by *Alba Regalis*, makes a Triangle with *Buda* and *Gran*, and then falls into the *Danube*.

By *Walcover* also runs the River of *Walpo* or *Vulpanus*, which hath its head above the Town of *Walpo*, that was taken by *Solyman* upon his March to *Alba Regalis* or *Stoel-Weissenbourg*.

As to the River *Bosneth* or *Bacuntus*, it hath its source near Mount *Arpataro* or *Almus*, and falls into the River of *Sau*, near to the Ancient *Sirmium* that stands upon its bank.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Division of the Kingdom of Hungary, into Counties, and their Names.

WE have said before, that the Kingdom of *Hungary* is divided into Counties as well as *England* is. These Counties are the parts of the Kingdom, which are called Provinces, and by the *Greeks* Monarchies, and the Lords who are Counts of them, have the jurisdiction therein; it having been for the more easie and exact Administration thereof, that the *Hungarians* thought fit to make that division. The Sovereignty of part of these Counties is at present lodged in his Imperial Majesty, as King of *Hungary*; and the other is usurped by the *Turks*: The Counties subject to the King of *Hungary*, are these that follow.

Counties.	Comitatus.
Abanviver,	<i>Abanviviariensis.</i>
Avra,	<i>Arvensis.</i>
Barzod,	<i>Barzodiensis.</i>
Kalo,	<i>Bihoriensis.</i>
Biltricz,	<i>Bistricensis.</i>
Sarwar,	<i>Castri ferrens.</i>
Czepufs,	<i>Cepuziensis.</i>
Comara,	<i>Comariensis.</i>
Gewynar,	<i>Geuinariensis.</i>
Gewer,	<i>Javarensis.</i>
Gran,	<i>Strigoniensis.</i>
Lypzce,	<i>Liptoviensis.</i>
Marmarue,	<i>Marmaroviensis.</i>
Mauzon,	<i>Musoviensis.</i>
Neytracht,	<i>Nitriensis.</i>
Novigrad,	<i>Novigradensis.</i>
Peretzaz,	<i>Peregiensis.</i>
Poson,	<i>Posoniensis.</i>
Kreis,	<i>Risiensis.</i>
Sellia,	<i>Saroniensis.</i>
Saroz,	<i>Sariensis.</i>
Semlyn,	<i>Selminiensis.</i>
Sopron,	<i>Soproniensis.</i>
Torna,	<i>Tornensis.</i>
Transchyn,	<i>Tranchiniensis.</i>
Ovar,	<i>Turocensis.</i>
Varasdin,	<i>Varasdiensis.</i>

Vesprim,	<i>Vesprimiensis.</i>
Ugoza,	<i>Ugogbensis.</i>
Ungwar,	<i>Ungensis.</i>
Zagrabia,	<i>Zagrabiensis.</i>
Zalawar,	<i>Zaladiensis.</i>
Zatmar,	<i>Zalmariensis.</i>
Zolnock,	<i>Zolnocensis.</i>

The Counties subdued by the Turks.

Ekekes-Feierwar,	<i>Albensis.</i>
Barananyvar,	<i>Baraniensis.</i>
Bars,	<i>Barsensis.</i>
Bath,	<i>Bathiensis.</i>
Bodrogh,	<i>Bodrogenfis.</i>
Chanad,	<i>Chanadicensis.</i>
Chege,	<i>Zaboliensis.</i>
Hewecz,	<i>Hewesensis.</i>
Sag,	<i>Hontensis.</i>
Czongrad,	<i>Orodienfis.</i>
Peloycz,	<i>Pelysienfis.</i>
Pesth,	<i>Pesthensis.</i>
Posega,	<i>Poségiensis.</i>
Szygeth,	<i>Sigetensis.</i>
Zegzard,	<i>Simigiensis.</i>
Szerem,	<i>Sirmienfis.</i>
Temeswar,	<i>Temesvensis.</i>
Tolna,	<i>Tolnensis.</i>
Thurtur,	<i>Torantaliensis.</i>
Valpon.	<i>Valkoniensis.</i>

C H A P. X.

The Estates of Hungary.

THE Estates of *Hungary* consists of four Orders. 1. The Bishops and Clergy. 2. The Barons and Lords, amongst whom are comprehended the Palatin of *Hungary*, the Ban of *Sclavonia*, and the Hereditary Counts of Provinces. 3. The Gentry, whether they have Inheritances or not, and those newly enobled by the Prince, for which the Patents ought to be presented in some of the Counties when they have their particular Meetings, for the holding of the Convention of the Estates. 4. The free and Royal Towns.

In the Estate of the Clergy, which makes the first, are reckoned,

The Arch-bishop of *Gran*, and his Suffragans, who are,

The

The Bishop of *Agria*, Chancellor of
Hungary.

The Bishop of *Nitra*.

The Bishop of *Raab*.

The Bishop of *Vaccia*.

The Bishop of *Five-Churches*.

The Bishop of *Vesprim*, Chancellor to
the Queen.

The Arch-bishop of *Colocza*; whose
Suffragans are:

The Bishop of *Zagrabia* or *Agram*.

The Bishop of *Waradin*.

The Bishop of *Szerem*.

The Bishop of *Alba Julia* in *Transilva-*
vania.

The Bishop of *Chenad*.

The Bishop of *Bosne*.

The Bishop of *Posega* in *Seharonia*.

CHAP.

CHAP. XI.

The chief Palatin Nobility of Hungary.

B Athory Princes of Transylvania,
Counts of Schepuse.

Bothlen Falva, Counts of Schepuse.

Bubeck of Pessevez.

Budiani, Counts.

Draskowich Counts of Tracosthian.

Drugeth of Homonay.

Esdrin Counts of Serini.

Esterhazi, of *Galanta*, Counts of *Frack-*
no and *Sopronia*.

Fergatz, Counts of *Nograd*, *Saros* and
Sabol.

Gara.

Gareb, Counts of *Windgradt*.

Hedervara.

Illeshazi, Counts of *Lipton*, and *Trin-*
chin.

Ilsva, Counts of *Alba*.

Kaonth.

Nadasti, Counts of *Pochenedioz*.

Orsag of *Guth*.

Palfy, Counts of *Erdend*.

Paf-

Pasman, Counts of Paves.

Paszta.

Poloch.

Poth, Barons of Hederwara, Counts of Simigin.

Privi, Counts of Viwar.

Reray, Counts of Turocz.

Rothal, Counts.

Schasgotz, Counts.

Seech, Counts of Seech.

Teckely, Counts.

Wesseleny of Hadad Counts of Mian, Comora, Pest, and Pilis.

Zapolya, Counts of Scepusse.

Zacky, Counts.

The Counts and Barons who were at the Diet of 1660. at Presbourg, were of the following Families.

Bastian.

Balassa.

Berchery.

Bossangi.

Bosckai.

Beirber.

Beringi.

Chaki.

Czobor.

Caroli.

Cikani.

Druget.

Dhomohaia.

Drafcowitz.

Esterhasi.

Erdoeidi.

Forgach.

Frangipani.

Franczi.

Franczi.	Orchoci.
Herdewara.	Ostronsien.
Horwaths.	Palfi.
Horeski.	Pafmani.
Jakwich.	Prengi.
Illeshafi.	Paskay.
Keri.	Petroci.
Klegowits.	Poloczi.
Kemeni.	Pongrato.
Kara.	Pongrangi.
Kapi.	Petreo.
Kolonifch.	Ragotski.
Konski.	Revai.
Kokarch.	Rothal.
Liftius.	Schezi.
Lippa.	Sekengi.
Melith.	Scengici.
Meggeri.	Szaniogh.
Maitingi.	Telegki.
Megifai.	Wefeleni.
Malakofi.	Wicay.
Nadafti.	Zichi.
Niari.	Zrin.
Nodani.	Zahi.
Ozacki.	Zengchi.

Some of these Families are extinct
since the late Wars.

CHAP. XII.

Of the State of the Palatin of the Kingdom of Hungary, his Quality, Authority, and Prebeminence, with a List of those who in this last Age have been Elected to that Office.

THE chief Dignity of this Kingdom next to the King, is that of *Palatin*, who calls the Estates during an Inter-reigne, and who hath the first and most powerful voice in the Election of the King. He also decides the controversies that happen betwixt the King and his Subjects, since the Kings there are subject to the Laws, and must not Transgress them. He hath absolute Power in the Armies, so that he can punish and reward all, as he thinks good, and bestow asmuch Land as Twenty or Thirty men are able to Labour. He hath great Revenues, not only from the Salt-pits, but from other things also ; and heretofore he had the Rents of the two Isles on the Coast of

of *Dalmatia*, which now are possessed by the *Venetians*. In short, so great is his Authority, that right or wrong the *Hungarians* obey his Will, and follow his Resolutions; and it is a Dignity that cannot be given to Strangers, but belongs only to the *Hungarians*, who many times oppose their King by means of that Magistrate. It is not an Hereditary but Elective Office. Here I shall mention those who in this last Age have been Chosen to that Dignity.

1. *Stephen Illishazi* Count of *Trenschin*, Palatine of *Hungary*, chosen in the year 1601. died at *Vienna* the 26. of May 1609.

2. *George Turso* Palatine of *Hungary*, chosen the Seventh of December, 1609.

3. *Sigismond Forgatz*, of *Guymes*, 1619.

4. *Nicholas* Count of *Esterhazy* of *Galantha* and *Frakno*, Palatine of the Kingdom of *Hungary*, made Knight of the Golden Fleece, in the year 1628. Deceased in the year 1645.

5. *Nicholas Draskowich* Count of *Trakostyan*, and of the County of *Masovia*, Gentleman of the Bed Chamber to.

to his Imperial Majesty, in his Royal Court of *Hungary*, chosen Palatine in 1646. he died the Ninth of *August* 1648.

6. *Paul Palfi* Count of *Erbent*, and *Plaffenstein*, Palatine of the Kingdom of *Hungary*, was made Knight of the Golden Fleece in the year 1650. he died in 1654.

7. *Francis* Count *Wesselmi* of *Hadad*, Hereditary of *Muran*, Palatine of *Hungary*, made Knight of the Order of the Golden Fleece in the year 1662. he died in 1667.

8. *Paul* Count of *Esterbazi*, *Galantha*, *Frackno*, and *Sopronica*, Palatine of *Hungary*, made Knight of the Golden Fleece, in the year 1682. Counsellor and Chamberlain to the Emperor in his Royal Court of *Hungary*, at present Palatine of that Kingdom.

CHAP. XIII.

Of the Arms of the Kingdom of Hungary, and in what manner the Kings have born them.

THE Kingdom of *Hungary* bears Barry of eight pieces *Argent* and *Gules*. Prince *Sigismond* King of *Bohemia* having Married *Mary* Daughter and Heiress of *Loüis* of *Hungary*, was in right of her King of *Hungary*, and afterwards Emperor. He joyned the Arms of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, which he bore upon the Eagle of the Empire, empaling those of *Hungary*, with a double Cross of *St. Stephen*, which is preserved with his Coat of Arms and Sword, used in the Ceremony of the Coronation of these Kings. In his Coyn of Gold there is a Reverse of the Globe of the Earth, Crowned with an Imperial Crown, which the Emperours at present place over their Arms.

John

John and *Matthias Corvinus*, who were Kings after him, bore quarterly the Arms of *Hungary*, the Cross of *St. Stephen*; those of *Dalmatia*, and *Bohemia*, and upon all those, the Arms of *Corvin*. In this manner they have been found upon a Prayer Book in *Velom*, which belonged to *Matthias Corvinus*, and is kept in the *Bibliorheke* of the *Vatican*. On the first page they are disposed in this manner, quarterly. 1. *Hungary*, Barry *Argent* and *Gules*. 2. *Gules* a Cross double *Argent* placed upon a Tuff of Earth vert, consisting of three little Hills. 3. *Dalmatia*, *Azure* three Leopards Heads couped and Crowned *Or*. 4. *Bohemia*, *Gules*, a Lion *Argent* his tail forked, nowed, and passed in *Saltier*, Crowned langued and Armed *Or*, upon all the Arms of *Corvin*, which is *Or*, a Crow conturned *Sable*, the head returning back to the right-hand, in his Beak a double long Cross placed in Bend. *Louis* King of *Hungary* Knight of the Golden Fleece, Son of *Ladislaus* King of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, bore quarterly the 1. and 4. *Hungary*, the 2. and 3. *Bohemia*, *Gules* a Lion

Ar

Argent, with a double tail, langued, and Armed *Or*, upon these the Arms of *Poland*. The Helmet Crowned *Or*, and the crest an Eagle nascent.

After them, this Kingdom entered into the House of *Austria*, which joyned the Arms of both together. The Arch-Dukes, who have born so many Quarterings in their Escutcheons, have born a chief empaling *Hungary* and *Bohemia*. *Ferdinand* the Brother of *Charles* the Fifth, King of the *Romans*, and afterwards Emperor, bore a great Escutcheon quartered of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*; upon which he placed another less Escutcheon, quarterly upon the 1. *Austria* and Ancient *Burgundy* empaled. 2. Quarterly of *Castille* and *Leon*: Upon the 3. *Aragon* empaled with *Sicily*: Upon the 4. *partie per fess*, *Lorraine* upon *Brabant*. Upon all another little Escutcheon empaling *Guelders* and *Fuliers*, two Lions confronting one another, the Eagle of the Empire was displayed behind the great Escutcheon encompassed with a Collar of the Order of the Golden Fleece.

Rodolph, II. during the Diet of *Ausbourg*, coyned a piece of Silver or Medal, in the Middle whereof was the Eagle of the Empire Crowned with an *Imperial Crown*, and collered with an open Crown supporting an *Escutcheon* quarterly of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*, with another over all, empaleing *Austria* and Ancient *Burgundy*: About this Medal or Coin, instead of an Inscription, were Four and Twenty little *Escutcheons* of the Arms of *Castillo*, *Leon*, *Arragon*, *Sicily*, *Granada*, *Carniola*, *Carinthia*, *Swabia*, *Cellembourgh*, *Braganza*, the Mark of *Sclavonia*, *Portuan*, *Habsbourg*, *Tyrol*, *Brabant*, *Flanders*, *Nybourg*, *Alsatia*, *Holland*, the Mark of the Holy Empire, or *Antwerp*, *Croatia*, *Sclavonia*, and *Dalmatia*.

One may judge how much in the progress of time, the Kings of *Hungary* enlarged their Country, not so much by what may be found in History, as by what is to be seen at their Coronation. For there are Twelve of the Chief of the Kingdom, who carry each of them a Banner, wherein are represented the Arms of
Ten

Ten Provinces of that Kingdom,
which are,

Hungary.

Dalmatia, Vert. Three Leopards Faces: Or.

Croatia, Chequey *Argent* and *Gules* of Eight Ranges.

Sclavonia : Or, a Cardinals Cap *Sable*, bordered *Gules*, the Strings Pendant of the same.

Galicia.

Russia: *Sables*, a Portal open, with an Ascent of two Steps, Or.

Servia.

Bulgaria.

Bosnia : *Azure*, an Arm armed Or, holding in the hand a Sword *Argent*, the point upwards.

Ludermiria.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the Memorable Battels that have been fought in Hungary.

ROMAN BATTLES.

THE Inhabitants of *Hungary* have had in Ages past many Brushes with the *Romans*, and fought several Battles with them: that which was given in the Neighbourhood of *Adom*, a Town of the Lower *Hungary*, upon the Bank of the *Danube*, was one of the Bloodiest. The occasion of it was, that at that time the *Romans* came to Seize the Country under the Conduct of *Möcrinus* and *Tetricus*, but there they received an utter overthrow.

Some time after the Inhabitants of *Hungary* having recollected their Forces, gave the *Romans* a Second Battle in the precincts of *Solna*, wherein they again obtained the Victory, and drove out the *Romans*, though they lost on their side above Forty thousand of their own Souldiers.

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THE

THE BATTLE OF MOHACZ.

THAT unhappy Battle, where, in *Louis* King of *Hungary* lost his Life, was fought the 30th. of *August* 1526. in the plain of *Mohacz*, a little Town of the Lower *Hungary* upon the River called *Carasse*, close by the *Danube*, betwixt *Botesk* and *Esfek*. *Solyman*, Emperor of the *Turks*, being come into *Hungary*, with a powerful Army; the Chief Commanders of the *Hungarian* Army perswaded the young King, who being hardly Twenty years of Age, was much wanting in Conduct, and had not Forces sufficient to make head against the *Turks*, to give them Battle, without staying for the Succors that were to come to him from *Transilvania*:
They

They were puffed up with their former Victories, and so swollen with a good Conceit of themselves, that they thought none were able to stand against them, and that their Reservedness might make the *Hungarians* entertain a bad opinion of the resolution of their Army. The Event answered the rashness of that Counsel ; for that lovely Army of the *Hungarians*, consisting of the best part of the Nobility, and chief Forces of the Kingdom, was routed and cut in pieces: The King was not killed in the Fight ; but his Horse threw him into a Mire, where he stuck, and died, after he had for a long time fought Valiantly with the *Barbarians* on the other side of the Town. His Body was found two Months after the Battle, in the River of *Czelepatuka*, and was interred in the Burying-place of the Kings, in the City of *Alba Regalis*. That unhappy defeat of the Christians, and that victory of the *Turks*, occasioned in the sequel the loss of the chief part of the Kingdom of *Hungary* : The Bishops themselves aswell as the rest of the Clergy, made it apparent

F 2 in

in that Battle, that they were very good Soldiers for the common Cause of *Christendom*; for no fewer than six Bishops were killed in that fatal Overthrow, and amongst them *Paul Tomorie* Archbishop of *Colocza*, one of the chief who had advised the King to engage in that Battle: His Head was carried to *Solyman*, who called it a foolish Head, and incapable of giving its Master good Council. This is the Inscription that was made in memory of that fatal day.

*Ludovicus solo nomine secundus,
Ad coronas natus, non formatus
Diadema Hungaricum secundo, quarto
ætatis Bobemicum,*

Ut Immaturus acquisivit.

*Ita maturè secum utrumque perdidit;
Fœlicior, si solus perire potuisset.*

*Eandem tamen cum Rege fatalis urna
sortem*

*Experire coacta Hungaria,
Ducenta suorum millia eodem luctu deploravit;*

*Luctuosum prævisorum malorum initium,
Lachrymabile futurorum dolorum argumētum.*

THE BATTLE

OF

S. GODARD.

THis Battle was fought the first of *August*, in the year, 1664. at *St. Godard*, betwixt *Kermin* and *Canisa*, in the *Lower Hungary*. In this place, one half of the *Turkish* Army passed the River of *Raab*, to attack the *Imperialists*; but hardly were these Troops got over the River, when, without giving them time to entrench themselves, the *Imperial* Forces under the Command of General *Montecuculi*, being drawn up to receive them, forced them to fight, and utterly defeated the greatest part of the *Turks*; the rest betook themselves shamefully to flight, who crowding in great haste to re-pass the River, threw themselves head-long into the Water, and were carried away by the Stream; so that the Rapidity of

the River, forcing along with it Men and Horses, they were drowned in the deepest places; it being certain that more perished in the Water, than by the Sword: And the *Turks* themselves acknowledged, that they lost many more Men, than the *Gazets* of *Europe* mentioned. To which they added, that their Histories did not speak of so great and so shameful a Disgrace happened to the *Ottoman* Empire, since it had attained to so high a degree of Power, as that Disaster was. The *Turks* left above Eight Thousand Men upon the place, and the Glory of the day to the *Imperialists*, which was immediately followed by a Peace, that the *Turks* proposed, and greedily embraced; of which these were the Conditions.

1. That *Transilvania* should continue within its ancient Limits, and with its ancient Priviledges, under the Command of Prince *Michael Abaffi*.
2. That the Emperour of *Germany* should have Liberty to fortifie *Gutta* and *Nitra*.
3. That

3. That the *Turks* should make no Innovation in the Regulation made for the Frontiers, as well of *Hungary*, as of the other Territories of the Emperour.
4. That *Abaffi* should pay six hundred Thousand Crowns to the Port, for the Charges of the War.
5. That all Acts of Hostility, betwixt the Emperour and *Grand Signior*, and their Subjects, should for ever cease.
6. That the two Provinces of *Zatmar*, and *Zaboli*, given to *Ragotzi* for Life, should again return to his Imperial Majesty, and neither the Prince of *Transilvania*, nor the *Grand Signior* pretend any Right to them.
7. That the strong Castle of *Zechelbyd* which revolted from the Emperour, should be demolished, because neither Party would renounce their Pretensions to so important a place.

8. That *Waradin* and *Newbeusel* should remain in the Possession of the *Turks*, who had carried them by their Arms.
9. That for Confirmation of the Peace, the two Emperours should send Ambassadors to one another, with reciprocal Presents of equal value.

THE

of Hungary.

105

THE
BATTLE
AND
RELIEF
OF
VIENNA.

The 12th. of September, 1683.

Instead of a Description of that happy day; I shall here publish the Letter of the King of Poland, written in Latin, the Day after the Battle, to the *Marquess of Granat*, then Governour of the *Netherlands*, with the Translation thereof; nothing being more Authentick than the Contents of it.

JOHN III. *By the Grace of God, King of Poland, Great Duke of Lithuania, Russia, Prussia, Masovia, Samogitia, Livonia, Kiovia, Volhinia, Podolia, Poldachia, Smalenscia, Severia, and Czernihovia.*

I *Illustrme. grate nobis dilecte.* **M** *MOST* *Illustrious* Lord, and most dear to us. Being called

called to the relief of *Vienna*, which was in danger of being lost, we make no doubt, but that you have been informed by the common Report, in how short a time, notwithstanding the difficulties and length of the way, we came to the Banks of the *Danube*, surmounted the tops of Mountains, and crossed the Forrests of *Vienna*, with Forces that we raised in diligence; but with Pleasure now we acquaint your Illustrious Lordship with that which we cannot conceal without prejudice to the common Consolation of Christendom. Know then that Yesterday the Christian Armies, the command whereof was by all given to us, fighting under the Protection of God; and

Vocati in subsidium periclitantis Viennæ, lectis confestim militari-bus Copiis quam angusti temporis spatio prius viarum incommoda, distantiam loci, & ripas Danubij, denum cacumina montium & saltus sylvarum Viennensium superaverimus, famam distulisse non dubitamus. Nobis vel id Illustritati Vestræ referre placet, quod sine injuria communis Christianorum solatij reticere non possumus. Deo auspice, Comite Se-

remissimorum Principum, Ducum, & Electorum Fortuna, Christiani Exercitus, quorum nobis cuncti detulerant Imperium, die hesternâ in Campis presentibus insignem & sæculis memorandam de Turcis, & Tartaris reportarunt Victoriâ. Magnus quippe Turcarum Viris integris Orientis & Hanni Crimensium superbus viribus, jam non Viennæ duntaxat intra triduum (ni subventum fuisset) peritura, sed universæ Christianitatis spem deglutiens, acie, & prælio unius diei cæsus, atque fugatus est. Peditatus vulgò

assisted by the good Fortune of the Princes, and Dukes and Electors, obtained in the Camp where we are, a signal Victory and Memorable to all posterity, over the *Turks* and *Tartars*. For the *Grand Visier* of the *Turks* proud with the Forces of all the East and of the *Crim Tartars*, and thinking of nothing less than swallowing up not only *Vienna*, which in three days space must have perished (had it not been relieved) but also all Christendom, is in one days fight overthrown and put to flight. The Infantry, whom they call *Janisaries*, not being able to fly so

nim-

nimbly as the Horse, seeing they are slower and more pestered, were left in the Camp, and abandoned to the discretion of the Victorious. Their Camp, which took up near two German miles in length, and as much in breadth, was taken, their Cannon, Ammunition, with rich spoils became the reward of the victorious Armies. Vienna is relieved from a dreadful Siege, and imminent dangers, and the Emperour again restored to the place of his Residence. The Night put a stop to the course of the Victory, and Darkness favoured the Ignominious flight of the Enemy, who smit-

Janisseri, utpote tardior militia, æqualique cum Equestribus fugæ insufficiens, in Castris deserta, & Victorum relicta discretioni. Castra ipsa longitudinem & latitudinem duorum ferè milliarium exæquantia, capta, Tormenta atque integra res tormentaria cum opimis spoliis in præmium victricium cessere armorum. Vienna gravi obsidione, & extremis liberata periculis, suaque sedes reddita Cesari. Ulteriori Victoriæ mox metam posuit, ac turpi fugâ sese recipienti hoste terrore panico in Pannoniam monstrante

strante viam, umbra fuit beneficium. Insidet nihilominus tergo illius levior nostra militia; deficientesque in viâ partim cedit; partim in captivitatem abducit. Porro & ipsi in Dei nomine eidem insistimus victoriæ, non prius destituri, donec, si ita propitiis visum fuerit Superis, hostili in terra armis Christianis stativa pateant hyberna. Tali itaque rerum Ottomanicarum subsequente confusione, si quidpiam aliquando Europæ vires ubique promptis accinctæ armis dignum Christi-

ten with a Panick Fear is retreated towards Hungary. Our Light Horse, nevertheless pursue them at the Heels, and kill or make Prisoners all whom they overtake in the way. We, moreover, in the name of God pursue the same Victory, being resolved not to desist, untill (if kind Heaven so think fit) we have opened for the Christian Armies Winter quarters in the Enemies Country. And such at present is the Confusion of the Ottoman Affairs, that if the Princes of Europe, will speedily Arm and undertake somewhat worthy of the Christian Name, a more favourable Juncture than this can

can never be offered unto them; for if the News of this Victory were seconded by some shew of arming by Land and by Sea, there is no doubt but Greece, that groans under the Tyranny of an Ufurper, and Constantinople it self would revolt from their perfidious Master, and endeavor to recover their pristine Liberty. Upon no slight grounds we may assert the same thing of Epyrus, Macedonia, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Dalmatia, Valachia, Moldavia, and other Kingdoms and Provinces that have been subdued by the Turks. Perhaps, also the Mahometan Empire, may now have a tryal of

ano nomine audere contendant, nunquam opportuniora rerum momenta presentibus nancisci poterunt; Siquid namque ad clangorem memoratæ Victoriæ, vellevis armorum terræ marique succedat ostentatio, proculdubio gemens sub tyrannide Græcia, ac ipsa Constantinopolis perfido recalcitraret Domino, ad suasque respuiceret origines. Idem de Epiro, Macedonia, Bosnia, Bulgariâ, Dalmatiâ, Valachiâ, Moldaviâ, aliisque Regnis & Provinciis raptis credendum, prout non levia præmissorum habemus indicia: fortè jam & illam conti-

nuam

nuam rerum humanarum Mahometano Imperio superesse vicissitudinem, ut postquam ab exiguis profectum initiiis eò creverit, ut magnitudine sua laboret, rursus vertente fato & volubilis fortunæ rotâ aliò inclinante, ad sua devolvatur principia & ubi satis in altum surrexerit, lapsu graviore ruat: Sed his omnibus supremo Imperiorum Regnorumque Arbitrio relidis. De Illustritate Vestrâ omnino persuasi sumus, habere illam tantum pietatis & generosissimæ mentis in res Christianas, ut non solum felicibus hisce

the vicissitude of Humane Affairs, and from small Beginnings being grown so great, that it labours under its own weight, by a change of Fate and a turn of the Wheel of fickle Fortune, it may relapse into its Original, and from so high an Elevation have a greater fall. But all these things are to be left to the supreme Will and Pleasure of Empires and Kingdoms. As for your Illustrious Lordship, we are fully perswaded that you have so great Piety and such Generous Inclinations towards the concerns of Christianity, that you will not only congratulate these

these happy successes; but one day also contribute to the promoting of the same, and omit no Occasion of furthering the advantage of *Christendom*. This we desire from the bottom of our Heart, praying God to give your *Illustrious Lordship* perfect health and all sort of Prosperity. From the Tent of the *Grand Visier*, in the *Turkish* Camp before *Vienna* the 13. *Septemb.* 1683. and the Tenth Year of our Reign.

congaudeat successibus, sed eos communes sibi aliquando faciat, nullasque ad mutua Christianitatis incommoda intermittat occasiones. Quod dum profundissimis ingeminamus desideriis, optimam Illustritati Vestrae cum prospero rerum successu precamur valetudinem. Dabatur in Castris Turcicis in Tentoriis Visiriis ad Viennam die 13. mensis Septemb. anno Dom. 1683. Regni nostri X. Anno.

Upon occasion of this great Victory, the following Chronogram was published.

aVstrlaCo aVXILIVM DeVS.

And it was the Subject of a Medal, which was made representing a double spread.

spread Eagle upon the Globe of the World looking to the Sun, with this Inscription, *Colliget Auxilii radios*, and having in its Talons a Sword and Scepter: About the Globe was this Motto, *Sub umbrâ alarum tuarum*, and underneath this, the Crescent reversed, with this Hemistich, *Victamque redegit in umbras*. And in the circumference of the Medal, this Verse:

Imperii murum Austriaco interponit inorbe.

On the Reverse these Words were engraven.

1682.

Die 14. Julii

Vienna Austriae

A Turcis obsessa,

Sed Protectore altissimo,

Leopoldi Imperatoris industriae consilio,

Regis Poloniae Joannis III.

Presentis valido Auxilio.

On the one side was Written.

In Perso. Seren. Electoris Bavari, Saxon:

Et Imperii subsidio Comit. Caplieres

Deput. Præsidente.

And

And on the other :

*Duce Lotbaringio Cæsaris locum tenente
Generali, Comite Starembergio
Viennæ.*

And underneath all these Writings was
what follows :

*Viennensium denique Universitatis
Senatus,
Officialium, Civium ac incolarum concordi
obsequio, ab obsidione
Profligato hoste eodem Anno
Die 12. Septembris liberata.*

There were many Sonnets made
upon the same Subject in Vulgar Lan-
guages to the Honour of the King of
Poland; but that which was made on
him in Latin, very well deserves a
place here.

JOANNI SOBIESCO.

Dominatione Polonico, Lutuanico;
Liberatione Austriaco, Pannonico;
Profligatione Ottomanico, Turcico;
Religione Christianissimo;

Pietate

*Pietate Catholico ;
 Zelo, & obsequio Apostolico,
 Inter Reges sapientissimo,
 Inter Duces præstantissimo,
 Inter Imperatores, citra fabulas,
 Solo nomine tremebundo,
 Solo nomine Hostes profliganti.*

CUI

*Gloria militaris Regnum peperit,
 Clementia firmavit,
 Meritum perenabit.*

QUI

*Raro probitatis & constantiæ exemplo,
 Propria deserens, aliena defendens,
 Docuit quo pacto sancta Fura fœderum
 Ineantur, excolantur, perficiantur.
 Ottomanicam lunam fulgentissimo
 Crucis vexillo
 Æternam eclypsim minitantem,
 Ita properè fortiterque à Christianorum
 finibus eliminavit,
 Ut unum, idemque fuerit
 Venisse, vidisse & vicisse.
 Inter innumeros igitur Christiani orbis
 plausus,*

Inter

*Inter vindicata Religionis & Imperii
Lætitiam,*

*Inter cruentatæ lunæ extrema deliquia,
Agnoscant præsentēs, fateantur posteri,
Non tantum enascenti Evangelio quo
promulgaretur,*

*Sed etiam promulgato ne profligaretur,
Utrobique fuisse hominem à Deo missum
Cui nomen erat Joannes.*

Now this happy Victory and Relief of Vienna, is so much the more to be prized, that it is certain, according to the List which was afterwards found in the Grand Viziers Tent, that the Army of the *Turks* which Besieged it, consisted of 191800. men, and the Christian Army only of 81600. The great Standard, the Horses Tail, and the Grand Viziers own Horse were taken by the *Poles*, who obstinately pursued them in their Retreat, and there was much booty found in the *Turkish* Camp, which was wholly plundered even to the Tent of the Grand Vizier, where they found great Riches in Gold, Silver, and other precious things: All their Artillery, which consisted of above an hundred pieces of

of Cannon, was also gained with store of Ammunition.

The great Standard we mentioned before, was carried before the King of Poland, when he made his entry into Vienna, immediately after it was Relieved, and was sent presently by that King to the Pope. On the one side of it was this Inscription,

*We prophecy to you prosperity
and good Success, God Pardon
your Sins, and grant you all
his grace.*

And on the other side.

*God Assist and Bless you,
and dwell in the Hearts of
Believers, that the purity
of the Faith may encrease
therein. Besides him there
is no other God, and Ma-
homet is his Prophet.*

It will not be amiss here to insert the List of the great Lords, who besides the Imperialists, were present at that Battle; of whom the Names follow,

The

The King of *Poland*.
Prince *Alexander* his Son.
The Elector of *Bavaria*.
The Elector of *Saxony*.
The Duke of *Lorrain*.
Prince *Waldeck*.
Two Marquesses of *Baden*.
Four Dukes of *Saxony*.
Three Dukes of *Wittenberg*.
The Prince of *Anhalt*.
The Duke of *Croy*.
The Prince of *Salms*.
Two Dukes of *Neubourgh*.
The Marquess of *Barreit*.
The Prince of *Hannover*.
The Prince *Lubomirski*.
The Prince of *Savoy*.
The Prince of *Hogen Zoller*.

And since the King of *Poland* had so great a Hand in this Victory, I hope the Curious will not be dissatisfied, to see the League offensive and defensive, which was happily made and concluded in the Month of *April*, 1683. betwixt their *Imperial* and *Polonian* Majesties, of which the substance follows:

I. There

1. There shall be only an Alliance defensive betwixt the two high Contractors; but against the *Turks* there shall be also an Alliance offensive, which shall last untill both Parties find themselves in Rest and good Security.

2. This Alliance shall be Sworn and Sacredly confirmed by Oath, in presence of the Pope, by the two Cardinals *Pio* and *Barberino*, aswell in name of his *Imperial* Majesty, as of his Majesty of *Poland*, and of his States.

3. His *Imperial* Majesty renounces all pretentions for the Charges he hath been at, for the good of the Republick of *Poland*, during the late War of *Sweden*, and the *Diploma de Electione Regis* shall be given back and annulled.

4. On the other hand the Crown and Republick of *Poland* renounces all pretentions it can have against the House of *Austria*.

5. The one shall not make a separate Peace, without the consent of the other.

6. The

6. The Heirs of the two parties and Successors in the Government, shall be obliged to observe this Alliance.

7. This only is to be understood of a War against the *Turks*, and not of any other.

8. His *Imperial* Majesty declares, that he will entertain 60000. men, whereof he will send 40000. into the Fields, and keep the other 20000. in Garrisons.

9. His *Polonian* Majesty offers to bring 40000. men into the Fields under his own command.

10. To the end the Preparations of War may be the sooner in readiness, His *Imperial* Majesty promises by Anticipation to remit 200000. Crowns to the Crown of *Poland*, on condition that that sum be raised out of the Tenth of the Pope in the Kingdom of *Poland*, which he hath granted for that effect.

11. His *Imperial* Majesty shall be obliged to recover the places that he hath lost in *Hungary*. The *Poles* in like manner shall be obliged to regain theirs in *Podolia*, *Walachia*, and the *Vkrain*, and to act against *Teckely* with 6000. men.

12. Other Christian Kings and Potentats may be also received into this Alliance; but not without the mutual consent of both Parties, and above all the two Czars of Muscovy shall be earnestly entreated to enter into it.

I cannot conclude this Chapter, without calling to mind a pretty Embleme made upon occasion of this Victory, by a young Prince, who reckons Emperors amongst his Ancestors: The Emblem represents a *Turk* pitching a Net to surprise and catch the Eagle; but who wandering and engaging too far in his own Toile, became himself therein the prey of the Eagle, with this Inscription: *Qui captat, capitur, or Turca à capiendis captus.*

*Turca parans Aquilæ insidias ac retia
tendens*

In somnis nuper visus adesse mihi.

*O miseram! mecum tacitus, te funera,
dixi,*

*Quæ maneant, nescis, quo malè cauta
volas?*

Interea in casses tendebat rectà volatu,

G

Tollere

Tollere jam prædam, prædo parabat
 ovals.

Unguibus at contra volucris (mirabile
 visu)

Tendentem insidias insidiasque tulit.

Sic raptus raptor, factus sic latro, rapina,

Prædonemque putans se fore, præda fuit.

THE

THE

BATTLE

OR

DEFEAT

OF THE

TURKS

NEAR

PRESBOURG.

THE *Turks* who were before *Vienna*, in the year 1683. finding it difficult to bring their Provisions and Ammunition from the City of *Buda*, to the place where they were on the side of the *Danube*; because the Garrisons of *Raab* and *Comora* way-laid all their Convoys, and much annoyed them; the *Grand Visier* sent orders to *Basha Husani*, to join

Count *Teckely* with some Troops, who was on the other side of the *Danube*, near the River of *Waag*, and to endeavour to make himself Master of the City of *Presbourg*, to the end they might have the passage of the *Danube* free, make a Bridge of Boats over it, and be provided of all things on that side. The thing was well undertaken; for Twenty thousand of their Men marched towards that Town: But the Duke of *Lorraine*, who at that time resolved to enclose his Army with the Regiments of *Gran* and *Baden*, which were in *Raab*, and were not so necessary there, seeing the *Turks* had Besieged *Vienna*, and who therefore had drawn near to *Presbourg*, to secure that Town from the attempts of the *Turks*; having had notice of it, sent immediately against them Prince *Louis* of *Baden* (who that day commanded the Van-Guard) with some Squadrons of Prince *Lubomirski's* men, and the Two Regiments of *Palfi* and *Styrum*, who at first charged *Teckely's* men in such a manner, that presently they betook themselves to flight. The *Turks* made a little longer Resistance; but at length

length also they were forced to give ground with the loss of Eight hundred of their Men, and a considerable *Aga*. The *Imperialists* gained there a Thousand Wagons with Baggage; and certainly it was a lucky Hit for them to have beat the Enemy at that time, because if they had delayed but one day longer, *Presbourg* had been lost, seeing those within had promised to render next day to *Teckely*, and to furnish him with all that was necessary for the Bridge of Foats: whereas the *Imperialists* thereby not only preserved that Town, whither soon after they sent Six hundred men to re-inforce the Garrison; but also hindered the passage of the *Danube*, and the means of providing the Army before *Vienna* with necessaries; besides that they also ruined the Boats which Count *Teckely* and the *Turks* had gathered together for making a Bridge: These last retreated towards the River of *Waag*, from whence Count *Teckely* wrote a Letter, to Justifie himself to the *Grand Visier*, which was intercepted by the *Imperialists*.

THE BATTLE OF BARKAN.

THE Generals of the Christian Armies, on the 10th. of October, 1683. advanced towards *Barkan* (the *Poles* on that occasion being on the left Wing;) the *Turks* seeing them approach, fell upon them with a dreadful Shout, and chiefly upon the left Wing, commanded by the Lord High Marshal of Poland *Fablanowisky*, who having the former Victory in his thoughts, charged the *Turks* so furiously, that he constrained them to give ground; but the Duke of *Lorraine* with the Cavalry of the right Wing, broke in upon them, with so great Impetuosity, that he put them entirely to the Flight. Afterwards some Regiments were commanded out to pursue the *Turks*, who fled, and by them

them were driven partly in a Marish, and partly into the *Danube*; because the Bridge, betwixt *Barkan* and *Gran*, broke in the middle, so that most of them fell into the River, and were drowned, and the rest who saved themselves in the Marish were killed, seeing in the first heat they gave the *Turks* no Quarters; and it was not till towards the end that they took a Thousand Prisoners, amongst whom was the Basha of *Silistria*. Prince *Louis* of *Baden* signalized himself on this occasion, and was by his Conduct the chief cause of the Victory, because the *Imperial* Cavalry acted all along without the Foot. The Christians gained all the Colours, Tents, Cannon, Baggage, and in a word, all that was in the Camp of the *Turks*, besides a Thousand Horses that they made booty of. There are various Relations of the loss that the *Turks* suffered in this Fight; some will have it that being Thirteen thousand strong before the Defeat, they saved but Three or Four Thousand at most, and amongst those the Basha of *Mesopotamia* who Commanded them; all the rest,

who were the Choice of the *Turkish* Army, being either killed or taken. However it be, the Waters of the *Danube* were died with their Blood; this Fight lasted about five hours.

From thence the *Imperialists* advanced towards *Barkan*, and Battered that place so violently with great and small Shot, that presently they in the Town beat a Parley, which being granted them, the *Imperialists* entered the place; but shortly after a Fire happening in it, this little Hold was burnt down, and no body could tell how the Fire happened. This Victory was followed by the taking of *Gran*, which surrendered the 27th. of *October*, after four days Siege: These were the Articles of Capitulation;

1. All the Cannon, Mortars, Ammunition, Magazines, and other Arms shall remain in the Fort, except what is hereafter specified.

2. The Garrison shall have leave to provide themselves of Bread and Meat for two days, and to carry with them all their Coffee, Sharbet, Cloaths and other Moveables.

3. His

3. His Highness of *Lorrain* shall furnish the Garrison a certain Number of Waggon, to carry their Goods to the Water, to be Transported downwards.

4. Some Boats shall also be given to the said Garrison, to be made use of for transporting their Effects; and if they cannot carry them off all at once, they may send for them at several times.

5. That if the afore said Baggage cannot be Transported all at once, the Garrison may put what is left behind into some Houses of the Lower Town, which shall be kept by some of their Men, that all the rest may honestly and without Let or Molestation follow after.

6. Since the Boat-men cannot be spared at present, the Garrison shall be obliged to make use of their own men, to go down and up the River with the Boats.

7. The afore-mentioned Articles being granted to the Garrison, the Gate of the Castle shall immediately be opened to the *Imperial* Troops, that they may take their Post there,

and so soon as the aforesaid Waggon^s and Boats shall be ready, the Garrison of the Fort of *Gran*, that is to say, they who are capable to bear Arms, shall march out all at once.

8. All the Christian Prisoners in the Castle shall be released.

9. Lastly, the Garrison may freely march out, as hath been said, with their Wives and Children, Arms and Baggage, Horses and Camels, observing the Conditions above-mentioned, in the manner as they are expressed.

In consequence of this Capitulation, the Prince of *Alepab* of *Syria*, Commander in *Gran*, and *Basha* of *Nicopolis*, and *Samson Basha* Colonel of the *Fanissaries*, marched out of the place with Five hundred Men carrying Arms to go to *Offen*; whereupon the Duke of *Lorrain*, made Governor of *Gran* Colonel *Calowitb* Governor of the Castle of *Presbourg*, with a Garrison of 1000. Imperial Souldiers, and some Hundreds of *Hussars*.

THE

THE BATTLE OF GRAN.

August the 16. 1685. The Dukes of *Lorrain* and *Bavaria* raised the Siege that the *Turks* had laid down before *Gran*, and then engaged the *Barbarians*, to the number of Fifty or Sixty Thousand men, gave them a total Rout, and obliged them to abandon their Camp and Baggage; which Victory Three days after was followed with the taking of *Newben-sel*.

It will not be improper, I think, in this place to insert the Letter which about that time, the *Serasquier Ibrahim Basha* wrote to his Highness the Duke of *Lorrain*, which he sent by the *Defte-dar* of the *Timmariot's Achmet Desquelebi* by the Advice of the *Grand Signior*, the Contents whereof are word for word as follows.

To our good Friend the Duke of Lorraine, Generalissimo of the Armies of the Emperour of the Germans, Greeting: We let you know as a good Friend, that Achmet Desquelebi Destedar, or Commissary of Newheusel, hath reported that we your Friend, ought to send you Letters, to which you might give Credit, if we desire to see a Negotiation for Peace: It is for that Cause that the present are Written and sent to you; and seeing we your Friends desire for the service of the Creatures of God, that means of Tranquillity might be found out for the Subjects of both Parties, what we say to you and beseech, as well as what we shall do (in pursuance of our Word) hath been approved (for so is the Will of God) by the Majesty of our resplendent, Omnipotent, and formidable Emperor and King of the Superfice of the Earth; wherefore we send you this Man, to whom we have entrusted some things to be told you by word of Mouth, to the end you may be pleased to send us a trusty Man on your part, to endeavour a Peace, it is hoped we may come to a Conference; whereupon Farewel. Given in the Camp at Pest: Signed,

IBRAHIM.
CHAP.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Ceremonies observed in the Coronations of the Kings and Queens of Hungary.

AFTER all necessary Preparations have been made for the Solemnity of the Coronation, the Ceremonies of it are performed in this manner: In the first place, an Election is made of those who are to go and fetch the Crown, Scepter, Globe, representing the World, Sword, Coat of Arms, the Royal Habits, and Cross, in the City of *Presbourg*, where they are kept, with the Standards of the Kingdom. They discharge this Duty, and carry them to the Church. The Palatin takes the Crown, and places it on the right side of the Altar, where the Arch-bishop of *Strigonium* says Mass; the Prelates sit about the Steps of the Altar, and some of them lead the King from the Throne to the Altar, or from the Altar to his Seat; the rest

rest serve for some other Action of the Coronation. The Kings Throne decked with Cloth of Gold, is pretty near the Altar, and opposite to the middle of it, having over it a Cloth of State, of the same Stuff as that of the Seat. The King kneels first upon the Steps of the Altar, and Kisses the Cross, which the Arch-Bishop of *Strigonium* presents to him; then takes the Oath contained in the *Roman Pontifical*, saying the Words after the Arch-bishop, and laying his Right hand on the Gospel, with Eyes lifted up to Heaven, as if he called God to witness. After the Oath, he is anointed by the Arch-bishop on the right Arm near the Elbow, and betwixt the two Shoulders: Then being cloathed with the Coat of Arms of King St. Stephen, he receives from the same Arch-Bishop, the naked *Cuttelas* of the same Saint, then gives it back to the Arch-bishop, who returns it into the Scabbard, and then girds it to his side. That being done, the King turned towards the Altar, as Defender of the Altars, Religion, and the Church, draws the Sword out of the Scabbard, and

and brandishing it three ways in the Air gives so many blows; then the Arch-Bishop taking the Crown, gives it to the Palatin, who holding it up on high with both his Hands, and being upon the Steps of the Altar, asks aloud all that are present, if they would have him Crown'd for their King, and having three times put the same question unto them, upon their answering in the Affirmative, he is crowned, and receives from the Arch-Bishop the Scepter in the right hand, the Globe in the left, and all the marks of Royal Dignity: After that he sits down on the Throne, as taking Possession of the Kingdom. Then all the *Hungarians* make loud Shouts and Acclamations, wishing the King a long and prosperous Reign, and at the same time, the Vocal and Instrumental Musick, the Trumpets, Drums, and Cannon, mingle their noise with the confused Voices. Mass being said, and the Streets, through which the King is to go, being Boarded and covered with White, Green, and Red Cloth, the King walks from the Church, where he was, to another, wear-

wearing the Crown and Coat of Arms, some carrying before him the Royal Ornaments and Standards, and a great many others walking before and after him. At the same time pieces of Gold and Silver are scattered among the People, in all the Streets through which the King passes, who coming to the other Church, sits down on the Royal Throne erected there, and makes some Knights, striking them thrice on the Back with the naked Sword of *St. Stephen*, as they are kneeling before him. This being done, he comes out of the Church, and mounting on Horse back, with the Crown and Coat of Arms, having the same persons on Horse-back, who walked before or followed him on foot, as he came in the same Order he goes out of the Town, and alighting, with the Arch-bishop of *Strigonium* mounts up upon a Theater, where lifting up the Right hand he takes an Oath to the *Hungarians* to maintain the Priviledges of the Nobility, do Justice to all, observe the Laws of the Kingdom, and procure the good of the Publick.

In the mean time all are uncovered, and when he hath taken the Oath, all again

again shout, and amidst the noise of great Guns wish him all sort of Prosperity. Afterwards he mounts a stately and well-managed Horse, and spurs him towards an adjoining ground, where putting him upon the Carrier, and drawing the Sword of St. Stephen, he makes in form of a Cross, four stroaks in the Air, turning his Horse very nimbly, as threatening the four Corners of the World, and then there is nothing to be heard but Volleys of great Guns. After this the new King putting his Horse to a Walk, draws near the Lords who are Spectators, and with them goes to his Pallace, where he feasts them, sitting at Table with his Crown and Coat of Arms, and being served by some Barons and Grandees of the Kingdom, appointed for that Office; and when Dinner is over, they who have the charge of the Crown, and Royal Ornaments carry them back to their place.

Now to shew you the Ceremonies of the Coronation of the Queens of Hungary, I'll give you here an Abridgment of what pass when the present Emperess *Anna Maria of Bavaria* Palatiness

latiness of *Newbourg* was Crowned Queen of *Hungary* in the Town of *Edimbourg* in the year 1681. The Emperor in his *Imperial Habits*, and the Domestick Crown of the Empire on his Head, went with his Attendants to the Church of the *Recollets*, where he was received and sprinkled with Holy Water by the Clergy of *Hungary*.

The Train of the Empress came after, before whom Count *John Draskowich* walked with the Scepter, in place of Count *Draskowich*, the Steward of the Kingdom went before. The Counts *Stephen Zichy* and *Christopher Erdedy*, both Keepers of the Crown, came next, with the Lords who carried the Royal Jewels upon Cushions of Crimson Velvet. Count *Illishazi* carried the Silver Cross, Count *Nicholas Erdedy* the Scepter, the Palatin of *Hungary* the Crown, and Count *Nicholas Draskowich* the Globe of the Empire. The Empress came after these, led by the Duke of *Diederichstein* Master of the Palace. The Countess of *Rapach* chief Governante carried up her Train, which was embroidered with

with Gold, Diamonds and Pearls, and after her came the Palatines and other Ladies of Court. The Emperess was received at the Entry into the Church, by the Arch-Bishops of *Colocza* and *Neutra*, who led her to the Throne. In the mean time the Emperour having taken his place on the side of the Gospel, went also to his Throne in the middle of the Quire over against the great Altar, behind the Throne sat the Palatines with the chief Governante and other Ladies of Court, in Chaires prepared for them. On the left hand of the Empresses Throne were the Lords of *Hungary*, who carried the Jewels of the Kingdom, which were taken from them by the Arch-Bishop who put them upon the Altar. Before the Throne there was a Silver Stool, where the Domestick Crown, which was brought to the Church under a Cover, was placed. That being done the Gospel was read, at the end whereof the Emperour went to the Altar with the Crown on his Head, the Scepter in his Right Hand, and the Globe in the Left, and presented the Empress to the Arch-

Arch-bishops to be crowned. When his Imperial Majesty had taken his place, the Empress advanced towards the Altar, assisted by the Arch-bishops, and kneeled upon the first Step, whilst the Arch-bishop of *Gran* kissed the end of the Cross, and presented her the Scepter and Globe of the Empire, which she took, the Scepter in her right hand, and the Globe in the left, the Prelate all the while saying some Prayers. That Ceremony being over, the Empress was led back to the Throne, where the Arch-bishop having again said some Prayers, *Te Deum* was sung during a Volly of 480. Musket-shot, and a discharge of the Artillery upon the Rampart. Then Count *Johann Draskowich* took the Scepter and Globe of the Empire out of the hands of the Empress, in place of the Steward of *Hungary*, and gave them back to those who had carried them before. That being done, the Empress was led to the Offering by the Arch-bishops, and put a rare piece of Gold of Gold-Smiths work into a Silver Bason that was upon the Altar, and then returned to her Throne. The Domestick Crown was taken

taken off of the Head of the Empress by the Bishop of *Neutra*, during the Offering and Communion, and given to be held by the Duke of *Diedericksteyn*, who after the Communion gave it back to the said Prelate, to be put upon the Head of the Empress again. The aforesaid Bishop led her to the Communion, which being given her by the hand of the Arch-bishop of *Gran*, the Crown was put upon her Majesties head. The Ceremonies thus performed, they returned in the same Order as they came, with the noise of Cannon, and the Ladies were admitted to kiss her Hand. When they were at Table, his Imperial Majesty ordered the Artillery once more to play, which concluded the Solemnity.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVI.

Of the Description of Transilvania, anciently united to Hungary, and the Princes who have Reigned in it, since the beginning of this Age, to the present time.

T*ransilvania*, a Principality of *Europe*, is part of the Ancient *Dacia*, to the West of *Hungary*, and to the East of *Moravia*, having the *Carpathian Mountains* to the North, and *Walachia* to the South. It is four days journey in length, and as much in breadth: That Name was given it by the *Romans*, because it is incompassed with Forrests as well as Mountains. The *Hungarians* call it *Erdely*, and the *Germans* *Sieben hergen*; because of Seven Towns which the fugitive *Saxons* built there. Several other People settled there; but the *Saxons* I speak of cultivated the Country best. The *Romans* afterwards became Masters of it under *Trajan*:

jan : In process of time it was united to *Hungary*, from which it was dismem-
bered in the year 1541. At present the
Princes of it are Elective & Tributary
to the *Turk*. The Town of *Transilva-*
nia are *Hermenstadt*, *Clausenbourg*, *Wei-*
senbourg, or *Alba-Julia*, &c. It is a
fertile Country, and hath several Mines
and Medicinal Plants. Most of the
Inhabitants are *Greeks*, *Schismatics*;
there are in it also a great many *Here-*
ticks, and some *Mahometans*.

The Princes of *Transilvania*, who
have reigned since the beginning of
this Age, are these that follow.

1. *Sigismond Bathori*, Knight of the
Golden Fleece, Son to *Christopher*
Prince of *Transilvania*, who died in
the year 1581. succeeded to his Fa-
ther in that Principality, and died
at *Prague* the 17. of *March* 1603.
2. *Stephen Bodtskey* introduced himself
by force into that Principality, and
his Usurpation was approved by the
Turk, and at length by the Empe-
ror upon certain Conditions; he
died of Poyson in the year 1606.
and named for his Successor *Valen-*
tine Homonay; but the States of the
Coun-

Country preferred *Sigismond Ragotski* before him.

3. *Sigismond Ragotski* was elected Prince of *Transilvania* in the year 1606. but having reigned a year, he resigned that Dignity to *Gabriel Bathory* Nephew to Prince *Sigismond* in 1608. *Sultan Achmet* confirmed that choice, and the King of *Hungary*, the Arch-Duke *Matthias* did not oppose it.
4. *Gabriel Bathory* was elected Prince of *Transilvania* in the year 1608. and was assassinated at *Valencze* in the year 1613.
5. *Betblen Gabor* who had had a great Hand in that Death, being supported by the *Turks*, seized the State and caused himself to be proclaimed Prince of *Transilvania* in the year 1613. and by a Treaty made with the Emperor in 1622. he continued Prince of *Transilvania*. He died the 15. of November 1629.
6. *George Ragotski* Prince of *Transilvania* succeeded to him; he died of his Wounds at *Waradin* in the Month of June 1660.

Achatius Barchay by the *Turks* introduced into that Principality in place of *Ragotski*, resigned it some time after, and was beheaded about the end of the said year 1660,

When *John Kemeni* was chosen Prince, who was killed in the year 1661.

Michael Abasti Count of *Sicules*, Prince of *Transilvania* who Reigns at present, was chosen in the year 1661. by the Assistance of the *Turks*.

H CHAP.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the Turkish Emperors, who in Progress of time have invaded, subdued, and usurped the greatest part of Hungary.

Solyman, called the Magnificent, Son of Sultan Selim, immediately after the death of his Father, whom he had poysoned, took *Belgrade*, and the *Isle of Rhodes*, was the first that invaded the Kingdom of *Hungary*, and with his Armies passed the Rivers of *Save* and *Drave*, in the year 1526. He was Victorious in the Famous Battle of *Mobacz*, which I mentioned before, wherein *Louis II.* King of *Hungary* unfortunately perished. At *Bagdet* he was crowned King of *Persia*, and subjected *Assyria*, and *Mesopotamia*: He made six Expeditions into *Hungary*, and took the strong Towns of *Strigonium* and *Alba-Regalis*: He also subjected *Aladulia*, and the Kingdom of *Aden*; besides many other Towns upon

on the Red-Sea: He made *Algiers* Tributary, took *Pialli*, *Tripoli*, and the *Gerbés*, and after all these Victories whilst he besieged the strong Town of *Siget* in the lower *Hungary*, he died in *Five-Churches*, as hath been mentioned before.

This Emperour took to himself the following Titles, in the Credential Letters of the Ambassador, whom he sent to the Emperour *Ferdinand*.

I the Lord of all Lords, the Ruler of the East and West, who am able to do, and not to do whatsoever I please. Lord of all Grecia, Persia, and Arabia, Ruler over all things that can be Subject to a King and Lord; the Great Hero of these Times, and mighty Giant of this vast universe; Lord of the White and Black Seas, and the Holy City of Mecha, shining with the Brightness of God, of the City of Medina, and the Holy and Chaste City of Jerusalem; King of the most Noble Kingdom of Egypt; Lord of the Country of Ionia, and Cities of Athens and Sena, of the Holy Temple of God Zabilon and Bassio, Rettham and Magadim, the Seat and Throne of the Great King Nashin Rettham, and

Lord of the Island of Algiers, and Prince of the Kingdom of Tartary, Mesopotamia, the Medes, Georgians, and of all Greece, Morea and Anatolia, Asia, Armenia, Walachia, Moldavia, and all Hungary, with a great many other Kingdoms and Dominions, whereof I am Emperour, that thrice great Cæsar, Sultan Solyman, the Son of the great Emperor Sultan Selim, who have Authority from God to Rule all People in a bit of Iren, and power to open the Gates and Doors of all Cities and strong Holds, all the ends of the Earth, none excepted are delivered into my Hands; I the Lord of the East from the Land of Tscin to the utmost bounds of Africa, whom God hath made a valiant Warriour in the edge of the Sword, amongst whose most potent Kingdoms the impregnable Castle of Cesarea, is reckoned the least, and the Empire or Dominion of Alexander the Great the meanest of my Hereditary Dominions; with me is the Strength of the whole World, and Virtue of the Firmament.

Zelim II. Emperor of the Turks, Son of Sultan Solyman II. called the Magnificent, succeeded to him in the year 1566. being about Forty two years of

of Age ; this Emperor having subje-
cted *Nicosia* and *Famagusta*, seized the
Island of *Cyprus*, a Kingdom belong-
ing to the *Venetians* in the year 1521.
but after that loss the *Christians* gained
the Famous Battle of *Lepanto*, the 7th. of
October the same year. *Haly Basha* was
killed there, and it is not doubted, but
that it was the greatest Blow that the
Ottoman Empire had for a long time
received ; and, indeed, if the *Christi-
ans* had known how to make the best
Advantage of that Victory, they
might without doubt have taken *Con-
stantinople*, where all were in a gene-
ral Consternation : And to see how
great a Victory that of the *Christian*
Princes was, we may only read the
Triumphal Inscription exposed by the
Romans in the Capitol, in memory of
it, and of *Marco Antonio Colonna* Duke
of *Paliano*, Knight of the Golden
Fleece, Great Constable of *Naples*,
whom Pope *Pius* V. made General of
the Ecclesiastical Forces, who solemn-
ly received the Standard in *St. Peter's*
Church at *Rome*, and who in that
memorable Battle commanded as
Lieutenant General, being upon his

return received in Triumph in the
City of Rome.

Marcus Antonius *Ascanij Filius*, *Fab-*
bricij nepos, *Columnæ Marforum*, & *Her-*
nicorum Dux, *initâ inter Pium V. Pont.*
Max. Phillippum Hispaniarum Regem Ca-
tholicum, & *Rempublicam Venetam So-*
cietate, *Classis Pontificiæ Præfectus*,
De Turcis Non. Octobris ad Echinadas,

Navali prælio victis,

IO. Navigiis in potestatem redactis,
Demersis & fugatis.

Christianos XV. mill. in libertatem assertis,
Hostium XXX. mill. caesis,

x. mill. captis,

Re optimè gestâ

Ut Victoriâ omnium maxima in mari
partâ.

Ex S. C. & Pij V. S. P. authoritate
More Majorum

Prid. Non. Decembris anno à Christo nato
CIO. IC. LXXI.

Triumphavit,

Ad ejus rei memoriam sempiternam,

Diem hunc antiquis Triumphalibus fastis
adscribendum,

Et monamentum hoc in Capitolio ponendum,
Censuit S. P. Q. R. ut superiorum æmu-
lationi, *Pra-*

*Præsentis ævi gloriæ, posterorum incitu-
mento,*

*Testaretur, in promerendis honoribus, ac
tribuendis,*

*Neque virtutem, neque benignitatem pris-
cam*

Adhuc dæfse Romanis,

Coss. Rom. decreverunt, curaverunt.

Selim the Turkish Emperor, died of an Apoplexy the Thirteenth of December 1574.

Amurath III. Son of *Selim* II. began to Reign about the end of the year 1574. He presently put to death five of his Brothers, according to the Cruel custom of the *Ottomans*, and refused to prolong with the Emperor *Maximilian* II. the Truce which he had concluded with *Selim* II. He took *Tauris* which he Plundered, and defeated the *Marovites* and *Drus* of Mount *Libanus*: After that he made a powerful Invasion into the Country of the *Croats*, who were worsted at first, but they afterwards killed Ten thousand *Turks*, and obliged the rest to let them live in quiet. *Amurath* died at *Constantinople*, the 18th. of Ja-

uary, 1595. at the Age of Forty eight.

Mahomet III. Son of *Amuratb III* began his Reign in the year 1595. by the death of One and Twenty of his Brothers, and Ten of his Fathers Wives whom he left with Child, and whom he caused to be thrown into the Sea. He never was at the Head of his Army but once. The Christians under the Conduct of Count *Mansfield* took *Strigonium*, *Alba-Regalis* under the Command of the Duke of *Mercaur* in the year 1601. and the Lower Town of *Buda*, under the Arch-Duke of *Austria*. He lost the Forts of *Vice grad*, *Balbocz*, *Petrinia*, *Haduan*, *Palota* and *Vesprin*; and on the other side the Knights of *Malta* seized *Lepanto*. The Armies of *Mahomet* were beaten by the Vaivod of *Walachia*, and by the Prince of *Transilvania*, who defeated *Sinan Basha*, and so *Moldavia*, *Walachia* and *Transilvania* shook off the Ottoman yoke. The Turks on the other hand had some advantages, and re-took two or three Towns, as *Pest Canisa* and *Alba-Regalis*, but that was not comparable to their losses. *Mahomet*

met demanded Peace of the Christians, who refused it. He was an Infamous Man, so plunged into Debauchery, that neither domestick Disorders, nor Forreign Wars could ever make him forsake it ; that made the *Janisaries* mutiny ; to pacifie whom *Mahomet* was forced to deliver up his greatest Friends to their Rage, and pretended to banish his Mother, who was thought to be the cause of all the Calamities of the State. He caused his eldest Son to be Strangled, and the *Sultana* the Mother of him to be drowned, having suspected her to be Guilty of some Treason against his Person. He died of the Plague at *Constantinople* in the year 1603. the Thirty ninth year of his Age, and Eighth year of his Reign.

Achmet I. of that name, Emperor, of the *Turks*, Succeeded to his Father, *Mahomet* III. at the Age of Fifteen years, in the year 1603. His Moderation was admired upon his coming to the Throne, in that having but one only Brother, he did not put him to death according to the Custom of the *Turkish* Princes ; but shut him up in

a Cloyster of *Mahometans*. The *Sophy* of *Persia* taking the advantage of his Minority, re-took *Tauris* and *Erzerum*. *Achmet* sent thither the *Basha Cigale*, who not having acquitted himself well of his Commission, was upon his return Strangled by 50. *Capigis* who met him at *Bursa*. *Achmet* regained *Transilvania*, *Walachia* and *Moldavia* by the means of *Botskay*, who revolted from the Emperor, and sided with *Bethlem Gabor* against *Sigismond Bathory* Prince of *Transilvania*. Afterwards finding himself Attacked on all hands, he put Four Armies into the Field; one against the *Persians*, another against the *Polonians*, one to oppose the *Cossacks*, and the last to guard the Tribute of *Egypt*; but all of them having been unfortunate, as he was preparing for greater designs, he died the 15th. of November 1617. in the Thirtieth year of his Age and Fourteenth of his Reign.

Mustapha, Emperor of the *Turks* was Son to *Mahomet* III. and Brother to *Achmet* I. he succeeded to him though he had a Son *Osman* Twelve years old in the year 1617. *Mustapha* being Twenty five years of Age was placed
upon

upon the Throne by the *Janisaries*, who two Months after degraded him, being displeased at his reserved way of living. *Osman* his Nephew Succeeded to him, and *Mustapha*, as some say, led a recluse and solitary Life: But the truth is he was in Prison; however being brought out by the *Janisaries*, he was again set upon the Throne the 19. of *May* 1622. Next day after he caused his Nephew *Osman* to be put to death, and having Reigned sixteen Months, the People being dissatisfied with his Conduct, he was again confined to perpetual Imprisonment in the Month of *September* 1623. and *Amurath* Brother to *Osman* was put in his place.

Osman, Emperor of the *Turks*, was the Son of *Achmet* I. and succeeded to him at Twelve years of Age about the end of *January* 1621. He led an Army of almost Four hundred thousand men against the *Poles*; but that Expedition was not prosperous; he lost above an Hundred thousand men, attempting to force the Camp of Three-score thousand *Poles* and *Cosacks*,
Com.

Commanded by Prince *Ladislaus*. *Osman* was obliged to make a Peace on disadvantageous Conditions. He thought that the *Fanisaries* had much contributed to that unhappy Success, which made him have a mind to cashier them, and he was accused of having a design to remove the seat of the Empire unto *Damascus* in *Syria*. That insolent Militia revolted and the Unfortunate Prince was Strangled the 20. of *May*, 1622. by Order of *Mustapha* his Uncle, whom the same *Fanisaries* had raised to the Throne, as I said before. *Osman's* Reign lasted but Four years, and about four Months. Sultan *Osman* took the following Titles, in a Letter which he wrote at the desire of the most Christian King to *Basha Ferrovi* and to *Mula Cadi* of *Ferusalem*, to restore the *Cordeliers* to the possession of *Bethlehem* and of the Holy Sepulchre in *Ferusalem*, which places had been possessed by the *Armenians* in the year 1625.

The Emperor Osman, Son of the Emperor Achmet, always Victorious; I who am by the infinite Graces of the Almighty Creator, and by the abundant Miracles of the

the chief of the Prophets, Emperour of Victorious Emperours, Distributor of Crowns to the greatest Princes of the Earth, Keeper of the two sacred and most august Cities, the fairest amongst all those of the World Mecha and Medina, Protector of the Holy Jerusalem, Lord of the greatest part of Europe, Asia, and Africa, conquered with our Victorious Sword, to wit, of the Countries and Kingdoms of Greece, Themefwar, Bosne, Seget, Natolia, Caramania, Egypt, and of all the Countries of the Parthians, Curdes and Georgians, of the Iron-Gate, of the Countries of the Prince of the little Tartars, Cyprus, Diarbeck, Aleppo, Erzerum, Damascus, Babylon, the Bazaradick, Arabians, Abechy, Thunis, Tripoli, Barbary, and of so many other Countries, Isles, Streights, Passages, People, Families, Generations and of so many Thousand millions of valiant Soldiers, who rest under the Obedience and Justice of me, who am Emperor Olman, Son of the Emperor Achmet, of the Emperor Mahomet, of the Emperor Amurath, of the Emperor Selim, of the Emperor Solyman, by the Grace of God, the Retreat of the greatest Princes of the World,

World, and Refuge of the most honorable Emperors.

Amurath IV. was the Son of *Achmet*, and Brother of *Osman*; after the Death of *Achmet*, the *Janisaries* as we have said, put *Mustapha* his Brother upon the Throne, and afterwards having sent him back again to Prison, they crowned *Osman*. But in the sequel the same Insolent Militia re-called *Mustapha*, who caused *Osman* to be strangled, and the Government of that Prince, being disagreeable unto them, they remanded him to Prison. *Amurath* at the Age of fifteen years was saluted Emperor in the Month of September 1623. and in the year 1626. he besieged *Bagdet*; but the *Persians* defended themselves so vigorously, that in the year 1630. the *Turks* were forced to withdraw. *Amurath* had the Trouble of losing *Hali Basha*, and divers places, which the *Persians* and *Arabians* took from him. Besides that, the *Poles* and *Cossacks*, gave him the alarm so hot, that the *Viziers* were resolved to dethrone him, if the Peace, which he made with these People, had not altered their minds. *Amurath* concerned him-

himself indirectly in the Affairs of the Protestants of *Germany*, at the Sollicitation and under the Conduct of *Ragotski*; but it happened to the Confusion of both. He had at length the Pleasure to be revenged on the *Persians*. In the year 1638. He set out into the Field, as it is thought, one of the most numerous Armies that ever the *Ottomans* had on foot, and making use of the favourable juncture of the War betwixt the *Persians* and *Mogols*, he besieged *Bagdet*, and took it in forty days time. *Amurath* enjoyed not that Victory long, for his Debauches brought him to his Grave the 8th of February 1640. in the Two and thirtieth year of his Age.

This *Amurath* IV. in a Letter which he wrote to the King of *Hungary* in the year 1640. took the following Titles.

By the Grace of the Almighty God in Heaven, we Soly-Mahomet only God upon Earth, full of invincible Graces, and Omnipotent Emperour of Babylon in Judea, from the Sun-rising to its Setting, King of all the Kings of the Earth, King of all Arabia and Media, Duke sprung from

from the Noble Stem of Greece and Armenia, born Triumphant King of Jerusalem, Lord and Protector of the Holy Sepulcher of Christ Crucified.

Ibrahim, Emperor of the *Turks*, was the Son of *Achmet*, and succeeded to his Brother *Amurath* IV. in the year 1640. When this last died the Officers of the Port had a great deal ado, to make him come out of the place where he had been in a manner Prisoner for three or four years, suspecting it to be only a pretext to render him Criminal. The *Sultana* his Mother persuaded him of the truth, having shown him the dead Body of his Brother, he came out, and having been crown'd, he gave himself wholly over to Voluptuousness, which was fatal unto him. The loss of one of his *Sultana's*, whom the Knights of *Malta* took in the year 1644. betwixt *Rhodes* and *Alexandria*, made him undertake to be revenged on *Malta*. But he turned his Arms against *Candie*, and took the *Canea* in 1645. In the mean time he grew cruel, his Pleasures made him abandon all care of the Affairs of the Empire, and he became insupportable to all Men.

The

The Militia and Officers conspired against him, and sent for the *Mufti* and other considerable Persons of the Law, on design at first to put to Death the *Grand Visier*: Then they resolved to depose *Ibrahim*, who expressing a great Contempt, and much Haughtiness, did so incense those mutinous Spirits, that they strangled him the 18th. of *August* 1649. and placed *Mahomet* his Son upon the Throne.

Mahomet IV. was Born the second of *January* 1642. and was raised to the Throne ten days after the Death of *Sultan Ibrahim* his Father, who was strangled by the *Fanisaries*. In the years 1663. and 1664. He took in *Hungary* the Towns of *Newheusel*, *Fort-Serin* or *Serin wart*, afterwards demolished, and some other places. The loss he sustained at the Battle of *Raab* or *St. Godard* made him resolve to make Peace, which he did the 17th. of *September* 1664. He hath been more unfortunate in the present War, wherein he hath lost *Gran*, *Newheusel* and a great many other strong Places and Battles mentioned before. He took the City of *Candie* in the year 1669.

af-

after a very long and tough Siege. The *Venetians* have taken many important Places from him in this War, both in the *Morea* and elsewhere. His greatest delight is in Hunting, wherein he spends most part of the year. For that reason it is that he resides commonly at *Adrianople*, that he may be near the places where there is most Game. He goes often to *Larissa*, and spends sometimes Eight or Ten Days together under magnificent Tents, pitched half a League from that Town upon the Banks of the *Penens*. The *Turks* in his time have made many Conquests from the *Poles*, from whom they have taken *Caminiac*, and some other places. *Sobieski* great Marechal of the Crown, and at present King of *Poland*, was at that time General of the *Polonian* Army, who defeated the *Turks* at the Famous Battle of *Gorzechin* in the year 1673. He eluded their Projects the two years following, and at length reduced them to desire a Peace. Since that, the *Turks* undertook a War against the *Moscovites*, and got some advantages over them in the year 1678. and the *Poles* having confederated with
the

the Emperor and Republick of *Venice* in the year 1683. continue to Harass and make head against them in *Podolia*, *Russia*, and the neighbouring Territories. These are the Titles that *Mahomet IV.* takes to himself.

Mahomet Sultan, by the Infinite Graces of the Almighty Creator, and by the abundant Miracles of the chief of the Prophets, Glorious, Great, Invincible, and always Victorious, Emperor of the Emperors of Constantinople and Trebizonde, King of Kings, Distributer of Crowns to the greatest Princes of the Earth, Keeper of the two sacred and most august Cities, Mecha and Medina, Protector of the Holy Jerusalem, Master of the great Sea, Lord of the greatest part of Europe, Asia and Africa, conquered with our Victorious Sword, Lord of the East and West, of the great Anatolia, Bithania, of the great City of Nice, Nichomedia, the great Chalcedonia, Phrygia, Lycia, Pamphylia, Tarsis, Paphlagonia, Caramania, Capadocia, Cesarea, of the great and little Armenia, Iberia, Georgia, Mingrelia, the Iron-Gate, Turcomania, of the Curdes, Parthians, Medes, Persians, of Tauris, Assyria, Meso-

Mesopotamia, Diarbeck, of great Babylon, Balzara, Chaldæa, of the Holy Land, Syria, Judæa, Canaan, Galilee, Jerusalem, Samaria, Phenicia, Palestine, Aleppo, Erzerum, Damascus, of the great Antioch, of the Tyberiad and Caspian Seas, of the three Arabias, the Stony Desert, and Happy, the Indian, and Red Seas, of Aleppo, Ethiopia, Egypt, Alexandria and Grand Caire, of Barbary, Thunis, Tripoli, Fez, Morocco, Cyprus, of Rhodes, all Greece, Peloponesus, Thrace, Great Romania, Macedonia, Thessaly, Corinthia, Chersonesus, Albania, Bosnia, Servia, Bulgaria, Slavonia, Moldavia, of Themesswar, Dacia, Hungary, Wallachia, Scythia, the greater and lesser Tartary; and of an infinite number of other Countries, Kingdoms, and Empires, Isles, Streights, People, Families, Generations, and of so many Thousand Millions of Valiant Soldiers, who rest under the obedience and Justice of me, who am Emperor Mahomet, son of the Emperor Ibrahim, by the Grace of God, the Retreat of the greatest Princes of the World, and the Refuge of honourable Emperors.

This

This Prince *Mabomet IV.* has Children : the *Sultana Queen*, who is his chief Wife, brought him his first Son, she is called *Eumenia*, a Greek by Nation ; he hath a Brother called *Solyman* and his eldest Brother named *Osman*, is a Dominican Monk, called *Father Dominick of St. Thomas*, who was taken with his Mother by the Galleys of *Malta* sayling to *Alexandria* upon a Pilgrimage to *Mecha*. This Emperor is the greatest Enemy of Christendom: May Heavens grant, that the projects of that Infidel Prince against the Christian Religion, may be disapointed, and that the proud Empire of the Crescent may one day be subject to the glorious Standard of the Cross, under the Auspices of that great *Cæsar*, who under the lovely name of *Leopold* hath merited to be the first, and XIV. Emperor of the most *August* House of *Austria*, who by his great Prudence and exemplary Piety, by his Constant and indefatigable Pains, and by the Grace of the Great God of Armies, hath happily procured to Christendom, all these great Victories to the shame and confusion of that fierce and barbarous common
Ene.

Enemy, and under the Conduct of the Valiant *Charles IV.* Duke of *Lorraine*, that brave *Hero*, to whom Christendom is obliged, that it had time to Relieve *Vienna*, when with unparalleled Speed he marched thither, and in view of the Enemy supplied the place with Provisions, Ammunition and 12000 of the best men in the Army, who defeated the *Turks* and Rebels before *Presbourg*; that having taken that Town, had a design, to make a Bridge there over the *Danube*, thereby to facilitate the passage of the *Turkish* Convoys to their Camp before *Vienna*, who flew like lightening to save the King of *Poland* from the extream Danger wherein he was, being engaged with the Body of the *Ottoman* Army near *Barkan*, and who after gained the Battle of *Barkan* that we mentioned before. This is that Prince who considering that his Glorious Predecessors have Reigned in *Ferusalem*, when they had driven the *Mahometans* out of it, hath on that occasion given so many Proofs of his Courage, that it may be said he there revived the *Lorrain* Princes, who heretofore Conquered

quered the East. He hath spared neither Body nor Heart in following their Footsteps, that he might Crown himself with Glory in the Bloody Battle of *Gran*, which he gained. He is the very same who hath so often repulsed the Fury of the *Turks*, when they were most formidable : It is he, in short, who re-took from the Infidels the strong place of *Newbeusel*, which served them for a Key to open them a passage farther into the Countries of the Christians, and who after the example of the Glorious *Godfrey*, who filled *Europe* with admiration in the year 1096. hath so signalized himself that if he Reign not in *Jerusalem*, as his Ancestors have done, he Reigns, at least, in the hearts of those, who have been the Spectators of his Fortitude and Prowess.

*Sic fidei ductus Zelo Bullonius Heros,
Ille Ambivaritæ Gothofredus Marchio
Terræ,
Mœnia dum Solymæ, templumque Arcem-
que Sionis,
Non sibi, sed Cælo vincit, Diadema su-
perbum*

Spre-

*Sprevit, & oblatæ gemmantia dona Co-
ronæ.*

*Huc Leopoldorum virtus animosa te-
tendit*

*Austriadum, quorum hic celsa Ptolemai-
dos arce,*

*Vicinisque procul Salidinum exegit ab oris,
Barbarico referens saga candida mersa
cruore,*

Quo gentilitii rubuere insignia scuti:

Alter Damiatæ muros, Nilotica Clausura

Diruit, & Phœcis tentoria fixit arenis:

Ambo, triumphati spoliis Orientis onusti.

*Horum magnanimas modo per vestigia
tendit*

*Austriades, Cæsar Leopoldus Gloria
Sæcli:*

*Cui victrix Pietas famulantia dirigit
Arma,*

Et Comites secum deducit in agmina Divos.

FINIS.

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